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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY OCTOBER 22, 1914.

SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 43

WAR

A NOVEL

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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CHAPTER XIX—Continued

No one answered.

"Who wants to stand beside me and the glory on that worn old face the White House, when we stand parade before him? Who wants feel the grasp of that big honest nd? I wouldn't miss it for a mint. want to hear him call us children. want to call him by that simple, mely, but glorious name, Father braham. I want my babies to know all. And then, by the God above us, nt to go out and fight for him e for him—if it must be. Oh, yes! know. I see, as well as you, the d-lined boxes at the station. I ow! But you know how we bury m. To the Dead March. With s and flowers and troops of chiln, sobbing, sobbing. You know t not one who had died here in bed would be so remembered. But know, too, that all those who e back that way are our heroes—mortal;—yes, even when they come gray! And you know that there is thing on earth that will ever make forget them. Tell me, each one you, if you had to choose a form death, wouldn't you choose that? ll, some day you must choose th. Come with me and choose one t is sweet and glorious beyond rds!"

Still no one said a word.

"Of course it goes hard in a place re the Union element has been aid, so far, to show its face. I apeciate that it is going to take courfor any man to walk up here and spotted by the spies and informs, with the chance of some Knight ssassinating him by command of the ler. But, I tell you, the times have anged. We have settled down. We e thought. We have had war ough to know what it is. We didn't first. It was a grand spree? A liday parade! It didn't matter so ch when some one else was doing fighting, and we were comfortable home. But the war is at our doors w, and bare living has grown sq rd that something must happen—soon. And, now, right now, boys, the time to make it happen—before country is destroyed. And you do it—you! Come! Don't you nt to?"

Kratz waits, but not a word. looks all about to catch an eye. all look away.

"The man who puts his name down t," says the editor, "will be an cer. He may have the captaincy. n't want it. My God! Don't that ve some one? Don't you all want be captain or lieutenant?"

No one seemed to want to be an cer—though soldier companies was out half officers until they got to front.

"Good God! Is it possible!" says atz, wiping the tears out of his s. "I have lived among you all my . I was born here. And you are g to send me out alone. You are g to let me say to Father Abra-—'Father, I come alone. They were d and found wanting! There were e than 2,000 strong men listening me as I told them how badly you ded only 100 of them in this the kest hour of your war. Yet, out that host, not one was burning to te his name upon his country's roll glory!'"

All stood mute.

"'Not one was ready to die that his ntry might live undivided. All re willing that those who have aldy died in this great cause, shall e died in vain. All were willing t the glorious fruits of victory, just thin our grasp, for a final great ef-, shall be handed over to the my.' Come! I ask you for the t time, is there not one—but one!—o will put his name here with e?"

It was quieter than ever while he ted, and he drooped his head and turning away, when Jon steps up et as a May morning, and says:

"I will."

"And do you think that I could say word? No. I was so worked up th the thoughts that editor had think, that if Jon hadn't spoken would. Well, it was good to see t poor devil of an editor rise from spair to glory. He faced Jon about the crowd could see him. He could rdly talk. He was crying like a by.

"After all, friends," he choked but, m glad you didn't hurry. Look your second Union soldier—your t, in fact! Did you ever see a er leader? Captain Vonner, I lute you! God bless you!

"And, oh, what an answer to calmny! Friends, he comes from the riest hotbed of treason in Maryd. Up there, in the hills, a corof guards surrounds him; the vost guard is on the watch night d day. He, himself, has been med to me as a suspect. His family ve been. Thank God, I knew it a lie. Now he stands here, by side, to prove his Unionism with life!"

Then he turns to Jon:

"If you and I must go alone, down re, to that sad man at Washingrepresenting our town, I am not amed. My great end is achieved. e me your hand—both of them. , I swear to you, that if no one volunteers tonight, you and I go alone! But I don't think we . I see, crowding up here, other ng men like you—the hope and y of our land. Come, come, come! they halt! They are at the lcon! A word will carry them r! Say a word to them—Captain ner—just a word!"

"Well, by that time the red-headed of a gun had got me and all the t crazy! Yes, there was a bunch fine young men all crowded tother, and just waiting, right out front, for another encouraging rd!

"Captain Vonner, say a word!" s Kratz, the craziest of all.

"Not captain," says Jon, determined. hat's why I didn't answer sooner."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THESE ARE NEWEST PICTURES FROM WAR FRONT---RUSHED TO THE BLADE FROM ANTWERP

British marines fighting in the trenches in defense of Antwerp.

—Copyrighted by International News Service.

A typical Belgian cavalryman.

Belgian soldiers shooting from behind a wall in defense of Antwerp.

WAR IN BRIEF

THE war of the nations drags along, with little to indicate that it will not continue to drag for weeks and months, if not years. So far as the English mind is concerned it has not begun. The military expert of the London Times reports that England has 1,200,000 men at home. This, he declares, is but the nucleus. We have sent merely an advance guard into France," says the Times correspondent. "In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow, and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view. Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army.

"Their cost is of little account, since Germany ultimately will have to pay in territory as well as money."

Last week ended with conflicting claims. Berlin reported that the allied army was cut in two, and Anglo-French soldiers in Belgium were isolated, the domination of Belgium by the Germans being complete. The capture of Ostend was made without resistance. The following statement on the Belgian campaign was made:

"Now that Ostend and Bruges have been taken by us, the German campaign in Belgium is completed. We hold all of Belgium and the only point where our control is contested is the extreme northwestern part, in the vicinity of Ypres, where the enemy (the French and English) have massed a considerable force of men.

"The Germany army is to be congratulated upon its notable feats of arms upon Belgian soil. We are retaining one army division (about 20,000 men) in Antwerp. The Belgian people are being encouraged to continue their occupations. Factories are being operated and mines are being worked. The German troops have attempted to impress upon the Belgians that they are safe so long as they abstain from hostile acts."

It is reported that the German government will not insist upon the $100,000,000 if the residents will return to their homes and furnish food and shelter for the German troops stationed there.

The climax of the battle of the Aisne, which started more than five weeks ago, is not yet in sight. The Germans are reported to have been driven out of Lille, which was occupied by the allies, but this has not been officially confirmed. The French troops are less than 12 miles from Metz, the chief German stronghold upon the western frontier.

Near Soissons the British have captured a number of German positions. In the Lassigny and Roye regions, where the Germans made their hardest attempts to smash the lines of the allies, all attacks have been repulsed. The German lines of communication are still safe, but the armies of Gen. Von Kluck and Gen. Von Boehn have lost heavily in holding them. The army of Gen. Von Kluck, for many days, was assailed on two sides, but the Germans were able to hold off their double attacks.

The Belgian army under King Albert will be ready in a short time to assume the offensive in co-operation with the British and French troops.

Among the end-of-the-week reports was one from Rome that Przemysl, the Austrian fortress in Galicia, which had been under a state of siege for some time, had been captured by the Russians. There was no confirmation of the story. Earlier in the week the Austrians issued a statement saying the Rusians had been driven back and that the siege of the fortress had been lifted. This was denied by the Russian general staff, which said the siege was continuing.

The Belgian government, before moving to Havre, ordered all males between the ages of 18 and 45 to enter the army within two days, on pain of being considered traitors.

There were reports during the week that Portugal was considering seriously the question of going to war to help England. In the event of her taking up arms she was to go to the aid of the British government in South Africa, where there is a revolt against Great Britain, brought about through agitation by the Germans.

Already the revolting forces in South Africa under Colonel Marity have been engaged by a column of the Union of South Africa troops. Eighty of the rebels were captured.

King Albert Thanks President of France

AS soon as President Poincare, of the French republic, was advised of the desire of the Belgian government to remove to Havre—which has since been done—he telegraphed King Albert, offering him the hospitality of the French city and informing him that the sovereignty of the Belgian royal government would be assured there. The king conveyed his thanks to President Poincare, adding:

"We await the hour of mutual victory with unshakable confidence. Fighting side by side for a just cause, our courage will never fail."

The Belgian premier, Charles de Broqueville, sent a message to M. Viviani, French premier, expressing the gratitude of the Belgian government for the welcome accorded it by the French government.

"Belgium," he added, "which has sacrificed everything for the defense of honesty, honor and liberty, regrets nothing. She has the confidence arising from the knowledge of a duty accomplished and the certainty of the triumph of the allies' cause."

Premier Viviani replied:

"The government of the republic is proud to extend its hospitality to the noble and valiant nation which is sacrificing everything for its honor and for duty, and which has given such signal service to a common cause. I am sure that the close union of the allied nations will ensure the definite triumph of justice and right."

Premier de Broqueville also sent a telegram to M. Millerand, the French minister of war, in which he said: "The Belgian army, which is now standing at bay on the French frontier, after more than two months' fighting, feels honor and joy in the thought of reconquering its native land in close co-operation with the superb armies of the allies."

PLANS FOR PEACE OF THE WORLD

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

From the Independent.

THE writer has not failed to read with intense interest what has been published on both sides of the Atlantic upon the present lamentable conditions, created by the greatest war known to history, embracing nine countries, five of these among the greatest nations. That the former conditions can ever be restored seems improbable. Some part of the civilized world may have to undergo reconstruction.

Among the forthcoming results there is to be proven once again the fallacy that world peace can be secured through preparation by each nation for war. On the contrary, there can be no possible escape from the conclusion that war can be abolished only through a union of powerful, peace nations, resolved to preserve the peace themselves and also, if absolutely necessary, to enforce it upon others.

The present war gives us upon a small scale an illustration of the forthcoming union of nations to preserve peace, in the agreement executed by the allies, Britain, Russia and France, which binds them to act only in unison in all matters affecting peace.

* * *

Preparation for war as a means of insuring peace has been proven a failure. It has been tried for 2,500 years and has always precipitated war, since one nation "preparing" compels her neighbor to do likewise —one fears the other, and both increase "preparation" until the inevitable struggle bursts forth.

We have seen that "preparation for war" by one nation begets similar preparation by those nations which feel themselves endangered. The remedy for this is evidently one world-wide organization of as many peaceful powers as possible to prevent war and insist that differences between nations shall be peacefully adjusted by The Hague conference, or other tribunal satisfactory to the contendants. In the last resort, if necessary, the world peace court could deliver judgment by a majority vote, which would be binding upon the powers.

Without separate armies and navies there could be no war, the world would be at peace. One great step toward this has been made by the following announcement:

The British, French and Russian governments, on Saturday, Sept. 5, mutually agreed not to make peace separately during the present war, and no one of them shall demand conditions of peace without the previous approval of the others.

* * *

Here the allied nations combine and act as one. After the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement, Germany and Austria should be the first invited by the allies to join in forming a league of peace. Should they accept, then some of the other nations might be invited.

At the first meeting of the league some general principles might be formulated: First, one general world peace commission shall be established to which each member shall contribute toward expenditure in proportion to its population and wealth. Their respective fleets shall be merged, controlled and operated under such management as the league may direct from time to time. No war policy, or attack upon any nation or fleet shall be made except by a majority vote of two-thirds of all members of the world peace league, and then only after timely notice to the nations threatened.

An executive committee shall be elected by two-thirds majority of the commission, a separate vote being taken upon each candidate. This committee shall elect a president and vice president who shall each serve four years, but the vice president shall serve six years for the first term and his successor be elected for four years, thus preventing the simultaneous change of both the former high officials.

* * *

This slight sketch may serve to awaken interest which of itself is most desirable in this phenomenal crisis. If there be a surer way to peace, so much the better. Whenever and however the killing of men by men under cover of war can be prevented, let all promising modes be submitted and tried, for war is the world's greatest crime. One thing is certain, peace upon earth can never come from "preparation for war."

I submit that we have tried this enemy of the peaceful brotherhood of men too long.

Echoes of the War Through the Seven Seas

At last fact has overtaken the figures of speech, says the New York Evening Sun. For generations men have been talking eloquently of shots "heard round the world." In the last two months they have been not only heard but felt wherever the spreading colonies of the nations are found, wherever the wandering fleets are borne. And that means on all the seven or more seas and in every little cannibal island. Perhaps the greatness of the conflict—the fact that it is truly a world-war—can be understood best by noting the effects produced at a great distance from the chief scene of action. If there were such an instrument as a seismograph of war it would register the shock of the European eruption from Africa to the South Sea Islands.

Over in Africa the British attacked the kaiser's forces in Togoland. This action was one of the earliest reported, being under date of August 9. The result was in no great doubt, but the final surrender was delayed till August 27.

A day or two later the Germans hit back at the Belgian Allies of England in the Congo.

It was about this time that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has often sailed peacefully in and out of New York harbor with light hearted tourists and honeymooners, was heard from on the west coast of Africa. There she was engaged by the British cruiser Highflyer and sent to the bottom. The Kaiser Wilhelm, which was launched in 1897, was the first four-funneled steamship that ever entered this harbor.

In those closing days of August, Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty, one of the youngest naval officers of high rank commanding a fleet, sank or blew up three German cruisers and a number of destroyers, taking 200 prisoners. This fight occurred off Heligoland.

In Sight of Stevenson's Grave.

Apia, the capital of German Samoa, surrendered to a force from New Zealand on August 30. Stevenson's grave overlooks the harbor of Apia. It is within a few miles of Pago Pago, where Uncle Sam has a naval station. Germany has control of eight islands to the six belonging to the United States.

But Germany had her innings 10 days later, when the Emden from the German station on the China coast, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal and put six British vessels out of business. Later she bombarded Madras, blowing up the oil tanks there.

The Nurnberg was reported off many Pacific ports in August. She finally sailed into Papette, putting a shot or two into the dismantled British frigate Zelee, which has been used as a prison. The latest exploit of the Nurnberg is the cutting of the British cable from Vancouver to Suva. The submarine amputation was performed at Fanning Island.

A few weeks ago the German cruiser Koenigsberg destroyed the British Pegasus off Zanzibar. A French victory at Kamerun, Africa, marked the end of September.

Twelve British Ships Sunk.

On September 28 the British admiralty announced that, altogether, 12 British ships, with a total tonnage of 59,331 had been sunk in various waters of the world by German cruisers. This does not include the loss by mines in the North Sea. The Germans have been fortunate enough to capture 74 British ships in the kaiser's own ports. These have an aggregate tonnage of 170,000.

The Germans have suffered far more. Their vessels were scattered in every quarter. Fifteen were detained in American ports alone, and about the same number were held in the Suez Canal. British ports had 102. The tonnage of the 88 captured German ships aggregates 338,000.

Three hundred miles off Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania sunk the German steamship Cap Trafalgar. It was said that when the latter lowered her flag in token of surrender, the Britisher sent out a yawl, upon which the Germans fired. This, however was denied by survivors.

On September 25 the English admiralty received a telegram from Vice-Admiral Sir George Patey announcing the capture of Friedrich Wilhelm, the section of German government in New Guinea, or Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, as it is called by the Germans. The fighting took place at Herbertshoehe, and upon the victory of the English a new garrison was placed in the port and the British flag raised. It was on the same day that word came of the sinking of the British Indian Prince off the South American coast by the cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm. This converted liner had left New York at the beginning of hostilities, ostensibly for Bremen. She was later reported off the Bahamas, where it was believed she furnished coal to the Karlsruhe.

Fighting in South Pacific.

Rabaul, New Pommern, an island in the Bismarck archipelago in the South Pacific, has been the scene of some fighting. A party from Australia effected a landing and forced the surrender of the German occupants. On Sept. 22 the last German wireless station in the Pacific, the one at Naura, was taken by the British.

Early in the war period Japan had had her eyes on the German station at Kiao-Chow. Her forces captured outlying points there in September. The island of Tsi-Chien and half a dozen other islands were occupied. The siege is still on. The Japanese hold the railway station and are using the Shantung railway, though China has not granted any formal leave to use it.

The gathering of brown or yellow troops from colonies, dependencies and allies of nations at war has gone on along with the dispatch of white soldiers from home to guard foreign stations. There are human tidal waves of fighting men that cross the moon-led tides of ocean and overflow the shores of east and west.

The London Daily Telegraph had a dispatch under date of Sept. 15 describing the preparations for war in far off Siberia. All over the territory whose lonely leagues, hundreds of miles from the railway, used to be such a terror to Russian political prisoners, galloping Cossacks carried the call to arms. And the response came.

"The Siberian moujik knows the Germans," says the dispatch. This is no struggle against an unknown foe over an obscure international agreement. Every man feels that he is going to help his brother Slavs.

"At Semipalatinsk the breweries and vodka shops were closed as soon as the war was declared. As soon as the reservists came in they were sent with warrants for steamship and railway travel and with an allowance of 25 kopecks a day for spending money."

A very different story comes from Turkey. On Sept. 4 the government ordered reservists up to the age of 45 to join the army. In the Holy Land Moslems, Jews and Christians fled or hid themselves from the Turkish drafting officers. Caravans were halted on the edge of the desert; horses and mules with their drivers were taken from the wayside inns.

"Riding across the country in Tripoli," wrote a missionary to friends here, "I did not see a single camel or mule or horse, only a few weak donkeys and very few men. All were hiding from the army draft, and there was no talk anywhere except of means to evade the encroachments of officials. Camels are impressed wherever found. Cattle and sheep are demanded as well as the grain still on the threshing floors. It simply means the utter destruction of the country. One of the men driven in was heard to cry out imploring God to hasten them to the seat of war, so that he might send his first bullet to the heart of his officer. Others say if they ever reach the front they will throw down their arms and go over to the enemy in hope of getting enough to eat."

A curious complication, of embarrassment rather than actual conflict, arises from the fact that nearly a thousand German missionaries are now serving in eastern territory controlled by Great Britain, notably India and South Africa.

Seven British Cruisers Lost Since the Beginning of War

SINKING of the British cruiser Hawke in the North sea by a German submarine makes the loss to the English navy by submarines and mines total seven cruisers and one torpedo boat. The list includes the cruisers Amphion, Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Pegasus and Hawke and the torpedo boat Speedy. Against this the British admiralty claims four German cruisers, two torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines, and eight armed commerce destroyers.

The Hawke, a cruiser of 7,350 tons, under command of Captain Hugh Williams, was sunk in the North sea, Thursday, October 15, the graveyard of six other warships which were the victims of German torpedoes.

It was only bad aim on the part of the German gunner which saved the Hawke's sister ship, the Theseus, and the doubling of the disaster, for that vessel, too, was attacked, but she escaped.

The exact complement aboard the Hawke has not been announced, but in ordinary times the men numbered 550. As she was built several years ago, it is probable that her crew was not up to the full complement. According to one report, she had only 400 aboard. Whatever the number, only 52 men were saved, and there was not a single commissioned officer among them.

Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, five 3-pounders, two machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as 544 men, but she may well have had fewer on board when she went down.

The Hawke was commanded, according to the British admiralty list of September, 1914, by Captain Hugh P. E. T. Williams, and among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt-Barlow and Lieutenant Commander Robert R. Rosoman.

This disaster to the Hawke follows by about three weeks the sinking in the North sea of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy. These vessels succumbed to the attack of a German submarine, and with them some 60 British officers and 1,400 men went to their death.

The Germans again demonstrated wonderful possibilities of the small but dangerous submarine when pitted against big men-of-war. The German sailors also showed magnificent daring in penetrating the North sea through the vigilant patrols of the British navy.

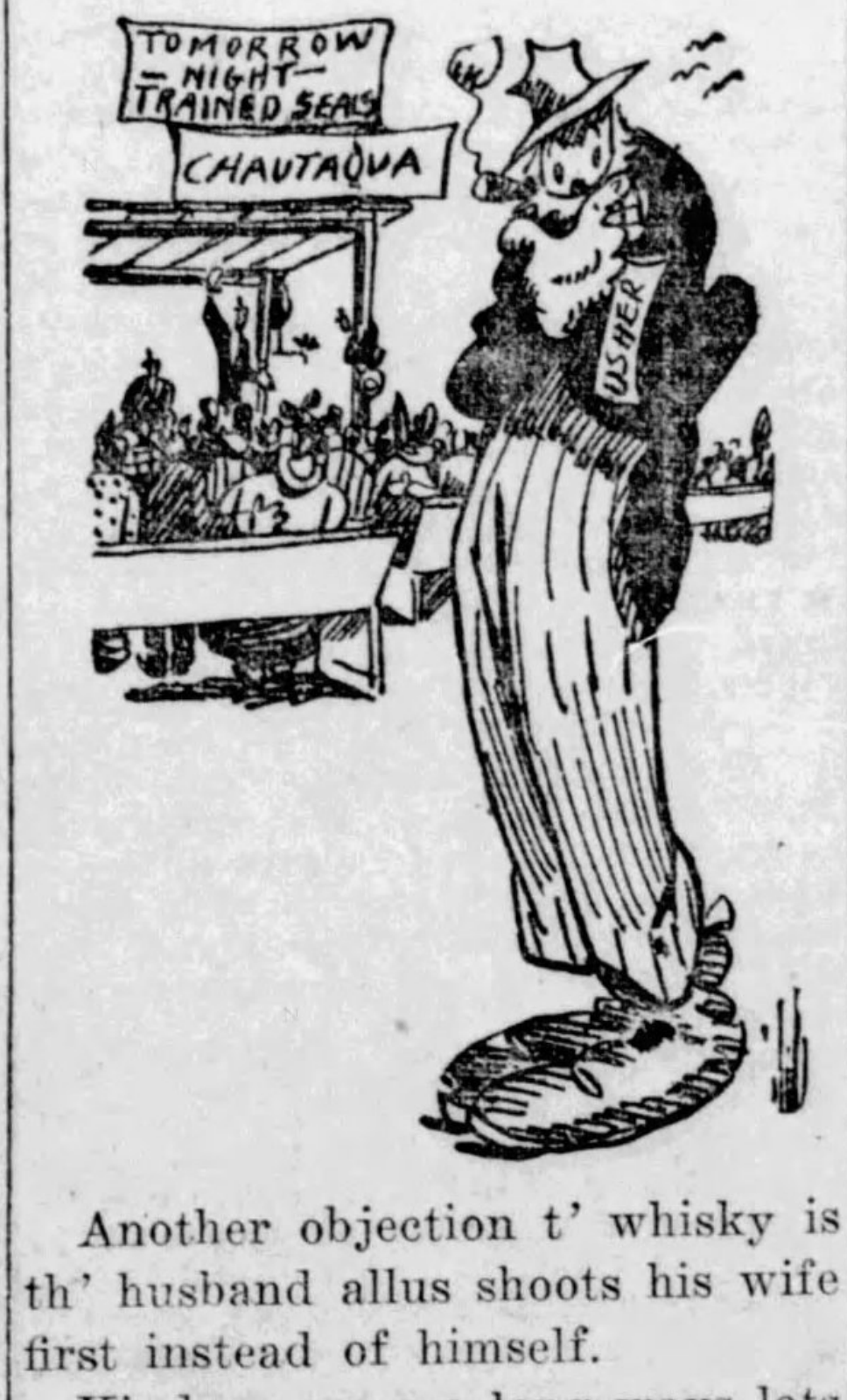
The latest naval loss has brought about a feeling of gloom, for it is felt now that none of the big warships of England are safe from the deadly, prowling submarines of Germany.

It was finally learned at the admiralty office that the disaster to the Hawke had occurred Thursday.

The sinking of the Hawke had evidently occurred far north, as the survivors of that cruiser were landed at Aberdeen, in Scotland.

The Hawke was commanded by Captain Williams. It was this warship which was in collision with the Cunard liner Olympic in the English channel in September, 1911.

Abe Martin



Another objection t' whisky is th' husband allus shoots his wife first instead of himself.

Kindness goes a long ways lots o' times when it's needed at home.

WOULD NOT TAKE A CHANCE

The Colored Porter Refused to Risk Neutrality.

Even war has its bright side, says the New York Sun. Two negro porters were discussing it as they waited for a train to pull into the station.

"Man," said the first, "dem Germany submaroons is sho'ly gwine to sink de British navy. Yas, sir-ree, dey's sho'ly gwine to 'splode dem naval boats dat's waitin' out yonda."

"Sho!" said porter No. 2. "An' what's gwine ter happen den?"

"Why, dem Germany submaroons 'll come right on 'cross de ocean an' 'splode de rest ob de naval boats ob de world. Dat's what'll happen den, Sambo!"

"Well, looky heah, Gawge. Ain't yo' an' me better decla' ouahselves a couple o' noot—nootral—nootralities?"

"Man," said Gawge, "yo' all kin be a nootrality if yo' wants to. Ah'm a German!"

Tarzan of the Apes

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

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CHAPTER XXII.

The Search Party.

D'Arnot was left alone.

He was a brave man, but he had felt the short hairs bristle upon the nape of his neck when that uncanny cry rose upon the air.

As the writhing body of the black soared, as though by unearthly power, into the foliage of the forest, D'Arnot felt an icy shiver run along his spine, as though death had risen from a dank grave and laid a clammy finger on his flesh.

As D'Arnot watched the spot where the body had entered the tree he heard the sounds of movement there.

The branches swayed as though under the weight of a man's body—there was a crash and the black came sprawling to earth again—to lie very quietly where he had fallen.

Immediately after him came a white body, but this one alighted.

D'Arnot saw a clean-limbed young giant emerge from the shadows into the firelight and come quickly toward him.

What could it mean? Who could it be? Some new creature of torture and destruction, doubtless.

D'Arnot waited. His eyes never left the face of the advancing man. The frank, clear eyes did not waver beneath his fixed gaze.

D'Arnot was reassured, but still without much hope, though he felt that that face could not mask a cruel heart,

Without a word Tarzan of the apes cut the bonds which held the Frenchman. Weak from suffering and loss of blood, he would have fallen but for the strong arm that caught him.

He felt himself lifted from the ground.

There was a sensation as of flying, and then he lost consciousness.

When dawn broke upon the little camp of Frenchmen in the heart of the jungle, it found a sad and disheartened group.

As soon as it was light enough to see their surroundings, Lieutenant Charpentier sent men in groups of three in several directions to locate the trail, and in ten minutes it was found and the expedition was hurrying back toward the beach.

It was slow work, for they bore the bodies of six dead men, two more having succumbed during the night, and several of those who were wounded required support to move even very slowly.

Charpentier had decided to return to camp for reinforcements, and then make an attempt to track down the natives and rescue D'Arnot.

It was late in the afternoon when the exhausted men reached the clearing by the beach, but for two of them the return brought so great happiness that all their suffering and heartbreaking grief was forgotten on the instant.

As the little party emerged from the jungle, the first person that Professor Porter and Cecil Clayton saw was Jane Porter, standing by the cabin door.

With a little cry of joy and relief she ran forward to greet them, throwing her arms about her father's neck and bursting into tears for the first time since they had been cast upon this hideous and adventurous shore.

Professor Porter strove manfully to suppress his own emotions, but the strain upon his nerves and weakened vitality were too much for him. At length, burying his old face on the girl's shoulder, he sobbed like a tired child.

Jane Porter led him toward the cabin, and the Frenchmen turned toward the beach from which several of their fellows were advancing to meet them.

Clayton, wishing to leave father and daughter alone, joined the sailors and remained talking with the officers until their boat pulled away toward the cruiser, whither Lieutenant Charpentier was bound to report the unhappy outcome of his adventure.

Then Clayton turned back slowly toward the cabin. His heart was filled with happiness. The woman he loved was safe.

He wondered by what manner of miracle she had been spared. It seemed almost unbelievable.

As he approached the cabin he saw her coming out. When she saw him she hurried forward to meet him.

"Jane!" he cried, "Heaven has been good to us, indeed. Tell me how you escaped—what form Providence took to save you for—us."

He had never before called her by her given name. Forty-eight hours before it would have suffused Jane Porter with a soft glow of pleasure to have heard that name from Clayton's lips—now it frightened her.

"Mr. Clayton," she said quietly, extending her hand, "first let me thank you for your loyalty to my father. He has told me how noble and self-sacrificing you have been. How can we ever repay you!"

Clayton noticed that she did not return his familiar salutation, but he felt no misgivings on that score. She had been through so much. This was no time to force his love upon her, he quickly realized.

"I am already repaid," he laughed. "Just to see you and Professor Porter both safe, well, and together again."

The girl bowed her head. There was a question she wanted to ask, but it seemed almost sacrilegious in the face of the love of these two men, and the terrible suffering they had endured while she sat laughing and happy beside a godlike creature of the forest, eating delicious fruits and looking with eyes of love into answering eyes.

But love is a strange master, and human nature is still stranger, so she

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

asked her question, though she was not coward enough to attempt to justify herself to her own conscience. She felt self-hate, but she asked her question nevertheless.

"Where is the forest man who went to rescue you? Why did he not return?"

"I do not understand," said Clayton. "Whom do you mean?"

"He who has saved each of us—who saved me from the gorilla."

"Oh!" cried Clayton in surprise. "It was he who rescued you? You have not told me anything of your adventure, don't you know; tell me, do.'

"But the woodman," she urged. "Have you not seen him? When we heard the shots in the jungle, very faint and far away, he left me. We had just reached the clearing, and he hurried off in the direction of the fighting. I know he went to aid you."

Her tone was almost pleading—her manner tense with suppressed emotion. Clayton could not but notice it, and he wondered, vaguely, why she was so deeply moved—so anxious to know the whereabouts of this strange creature. He did not suspect the truth, for how could he?

Yet a feeling of apprehension of some impending sorrow haunted him, and in his breast, unknown to himself, was implanted the first germ of jealousy and suspicion of the apeman to whom he owed his life.

"We did not see him," he replied quietly. "He did not join us." And then after a moment of thoughtful pause: "Possibly he joined his own tribe—the men who attacked us."

He did not know why he had said it, for he did not believe it; but love is a strange master.

The girl looked at him wide-eyed for a moment.

"No!" she exclaimed vehemently, much too vehemently, he thought. "It could not be. They were negroes—he is a white man—and a gentleman."

Clayton looked puzzled. The little green-eyed devil taunted him.

"He is a strange, half-savage creature of the jungle, Miss Porter. We know nothing of him. He neither speaks nor understands any European tongue—and his ornaments and weapons are those of the west coast savages."

Clayton was speaking rapidly.

"There are no other human beings than savages within hundreds of miles, Miss Porter, he must belong to the tribe which attacked us, or to some other equally savage. He may even be a cannibal."

Jane Porter blanched.

"I will not believe it," she half-whispered. "It is not true. You shall see," she said, addressing Clayton, "that he will come back and that he will prove you are wrong. You do not know him as I do. I tell you that he is a gentleman."

Clayton was a generous and chivalrous man, but something in the girl's defense of the forest man stirred him to unreasoning jealousy, so that for the instant he forgot all that they owed to this wild demigod, and he answered her with a half-sneer upon his lip.

"Possibly you are right, Miss Porter," he said, "but I do not think that any of us need worry about our carrion-eating acquaintance. The chances are that he is some half-demented castaway who will forget us more quickly, but no more surely, than we shall forget him. He is only a beast of the jungle, Miss Porter."

The girl did not answer, but she felt her heart shrivel within her. Anger and hate against one we love steels our hearts, but contempt or pity leaves us silent and ashamed.

She knew that Clayton spoke merely what he thought, and for the first time she began to analyze the structure which supported her new found love, and to subject its object to a critical examination.

Slowly she turned and walked back to the cabin. She tried to imagine her wood-god by her side in the saloon of an ocean liner. She saw him eating with his hands, tearing his food like a beast of prey, and wiping his greasy fingers upon his thighs. She shuddered.

She saw him as she introduced him to her friends—uncouth, illiterate—a boor; and she winced.

She had reached her room now, and as she sat upon the edge of her bed of ferns and grasses, with one hand resting upon her rising and falling bosom, she felt the hard outlines of the man's locket beneath her waist.

She drew it out, holding it in the palm of her hand for a moment with tear-blurred eyes bent upon it. Then she raised it to her lips, and crushing it there buried her face in the soft ferns, sobbing.

"Beast?" she murmured. "Then heaven make me a beast; for, man or beast, I am yours."

She did not see Clayton again that day. Esmeralda brought her supper to her, and she sent word to her father that she was suffering from the reaction following her adventure.

The next morning Clayton left early with the relief expedition in search of Lieutenant D'Arnot. There were 200 armed men this time, with ten officers and two surgeons, and provisions for a week.

They carried bedding and hammocks, the latter for transporting their sick and wounded.

It was a determined and angry company—a punitive expedition as well as one of relief. They reached the sight of the skirmish of the previous expedition shortly after noon, for they were now traveling a known trail and no time was lost in exploring.

From there on the elephant-trail led straight to Mbonga's village. It was but 2 o'clock when the head of the column halted upon the edge of the clearing.

Lieutenant Charpentier, who was in command, immediately sent a portion of his force through the jungle to the opposite side of the village. Another detachment was dispatched to a point before the village gate, while he remained with the balance upon the south side of the clearing.

It was arranged that the party which was to take position to the north, and which would be the last to gain its station, should commence the assault, and that their opening volley should be the signal for a concerted rush from all sides in an attempt to carry the village by storm at the first charge.

For half an hour the men with Lieutenant Charpentier crouched in the dense foliage of the jungle, waiting the signal. To them it seemed like hours. They could see natives in the fields, and others moving in and out of the village gate.

At length the signal came—a sharp rattle of musketry, and, like one man, an answering volley tore from the jungle to the west and to the south.

The natives of the field dropped their implements and broke madly for the palisade. The French bullets mowed them down, and the French sailors bounded over their prostrate bodies straight for the village gate.

So sudden and unexpected the assault had been that the whites reached the gates before the frightened natives could bar them, and in another minute the village street was filled with armed men fighting hand-to-hand in an inextricable tangle.

For a few moments the blacks held their ground within the entrance to the street, but the revolvers, carbines, and cutlases of the Frenchmen crumpled the native spearmen and struck down the black archers with their bolts half-drawn.

Soon the battle turned to a wild rout, and then to grim massacre; for the French sailors had seen bits of D'Arnot's uniform upon several of the black warriors who opposed them.

They spared the children and those of the women whom they were not forced to kill in self-defense, but when at length they stopped, panting, blood-covered, and sweating, it was because there lived to oppose them no single warrior of all the savage village of Mbonga.

Carefully they ransacked every hut and corner of the village, but no sign of D'Arnot could they find. They questioned the prisoners by signs, and finally one of the sailors who had served in the French Congo found that he could make them understand the hybrid tongue that passes for language between the whites and the more degraded tribes of the coast, but even then they could learn nothing of the fate of D'Arnot.

Only excited gestures and expressions of fear could they obtain in response to their inquiries concerning their fellows, and at last they became convinced that these were but evidences of the guilt of these demons who had slaughtered and eaten their comrade two nights before.

At length all hope left them, and they prepared to camp for the night within the village.

The prisoners were herded into three huts, where they were heavily guarded.

Sentries were posted at the barred gates, and finally the village was wrapped in the silence of slumber, except for the wailing of the native women for their dead.

The next morning they set out upon the return march. Their original intention had been to burn the village, but this idea was abandoned and the prisoners were left behind, weeping and moaning, but with roofs to cover them and a palisade for refuge from the beasts of the jungle.

Slowly the expedition retraced its steps of the preceding day. Ten loaded hammocks retarded its pace. In eight of them lay the more seriously wounded, while two swung beneath the weight of the dead.

Clayton and Lieutenant Charpentier brought up the rear of the column, the Englishman silent in respect for the other's grief, for D'Arnot and Charpentier had been inseparable since boyhood.

Clayton could not but realize that the Frenchman felt his grief the more keenly because D'Arnot's sacrifice had been so futile, since Jane Porter had been rescued before D'Arnot had fallen into the hands of the savages, and again because the service in which he had lost his life had been outside his duty and for strangers.

When he spoke of it to Lieutenant Charpentier, the latter shook his head.

To Be Continued.

TREES INJURED BY VARIOUS SPRAYS

We have at different times had occasion to observe injuries to shade trees brought about by various causes, in many cases resulting from treatment of different pests has made necessary the testing of many remedies, some of which have proved to be more injurious than the pests themselves. These materials have not only been used by careful people trained in the use of different methods for controlling insects and fungi, but by others who are reckless to the point of seeming to delight in taking chances.

Effects of spraying heavy oil on trees. The oil penetrated the bark and killed the tissue.

Many kinds of oils have been used for spraying insect pests, some of which have proved reliable and others injurious. Kerosene oil can be used on some plants under certain conditions without causing injury, while in other cases it will kill them. We have seen quite a few shade trees killed by spraying with kerosene and water to exterminate woolly aphis; the oil soaked into the bark, reached the cambium and sapwood, destroying the tissue.

Gas oil, a heavy oil used in the manufacture of water gas, is very injurious to trees when used as a spray. A few years ago several shade trees were severely injured in one of the eastern cities by spraying the trunks with this oil to kill clusters of gypsy moth eggs, it being used without any knowledge whatever of its adaptability to this purpose.

Ordinary house paint has sometimes been used on smooth-bark trees with great injury.

Occasionally commercial oils used for spraying fruit trees for the San Jose scale cause local injury, and some shade trees have been known to be affected by their use.

Oils and other materials to keep down the dust in roadbeds are now much in use, and we have observed some injury from this source, when the trees were located close to the highway and the buttresses of the roots were exposed.

Salt used on sidewalks, in gutters and trolley lines in winter has been known to injure the root systems of trees. Arsenate of soda, potassium cyanide and other chemicals are extremely poisonous to trees and will cause death.

WHAT TWO HENS EARN IN A LIFETIME

In the poultry raising department of the current issue of Farm and Fireside, B. F. W. Thorpe, associate editor of that publication, writes a little article in which he tells as follows what two hens earn in the course of a lifetime and what they were worth when killed:

"The dual-purpose hen gives a good account of herself when she comes to the block. Two Barred Rock hens recently used for midsummer Sunday dinners realized me $1.32 and $1.20 respectively, when sold direct to the consumer for 24 cents a pound.

"One of these hens was two and one-third years old, and the other five and one-third years old when killed. The younger hen laid $4.50 worth of eggs (18 dozen reckoned at 25 cents a dozen) from November, 1912, to November, 1913. The older hen, during her last two years of laying, produced $8.31 worth of eggs 33¼ dozen at 25 cents per dozen).

"The younger hen, after thorough careful roasting, was said to be tender and toothsome with flavor to match.

"In addition to the returns obtained above mentioned from these two hens was fully a pint of oil, in value equal to a pound of lard for shortening purposes."

The French feed considerable buckwheat to their turkeys, believing that this grain imparts to the flesh a delicate, nutty flavor much liked by their epicures.

Important qualifications in a hen are that she shall be a good feeder, bright, clear-eyed, quick in action, clean and not scarey.

The road drag is the simplest and least expensive contrivance yet devised for maintaining earth roads.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to know what to do for a one-year-old calf whose head is covered with various sized lumps. Have been told that they are warts. We have used oil of tar on them and it does no good. Will some reader kindly advise us about this?—K., Sauble, Mich.

Borax for Flies.

A small amount of powdered borax sprinkled daily on manure piles and garbage will prevent the breeding of house flies. It does not kill the adult fly, but it prevents the eggs from hatching.

By preventing the breeding of flies near the house, such diseases as typhoid and tuberculosis, the germs of which are spread by flies, will be greatly reduced.

Manure is not injured as a fertilizer when treated with borax at the rate of ten ounces to eight of manure. This is enough borax to do the work.

When used in stables, borax should be sprinkled in the quantities given above with a flour sifter or fine sieve.

Most of the borax should be applied around the outer edges of the pile, as that is where most of the maggots are found. The manure should then be sprinkled with two or three gallons of water to eight bushels of manure.

To prevent flies in garbage, two ounces of dry borax should be used to the can. Borax is not a poison, and the garbage may be used as a food for hogs.

Storing Seed Corn.

Seed gathered early in the season in the proper way contains a very heavy percentage of moisture, therefore requires much care in curing or it may mold and spoil. The day corn is gathered it should be husked and put where there is free circulation of air. The ears should be so placed that no two are touching. This method of storing can be accomplished in several ways. The old-fashioned way of storing was to braid the ears in long strings and hang them in the attic. This method is very satisfactory. Another method that is sometimes used is to strip the ears entirely of their husks and tie them through the middle with binding twine, placing from ten to twenty ears to a string. The strings of ears are then hung in some place out of the sun and rain and where there is free circulation of air. Still another method that is sometimes employed is to hang poultry netting on the wall and place the ears one in a mesh. This gives free circulation all around each ear and is a very satisfactory method of drying. Sometimes finish-nails are driven in the wall and one ear placed on each nail. Where wall space is plentiful this method is conducive of good results.

After hanging in any of the above described methods for two months, the ears should be dry enough for storing. At this time they may be taken down and stored in a bin, providing they are not piled over two or three ears deep, or, better, they may be left hanging until ready for shelling in the spring. In either case they must not be exposed to a damp atmosphere, as the dry ears readily absorb moisture from the air. During the cold weather freezing will injure the germ if it is damp, but not if it is thoroughly dry.

POULTRY

Housing Hens.

Remember that most cases of colds and roup are incurred in the fall because birds are not housed as early as they should be. Fowls are timid in new quarters and are prone to crowd and huddle together on the roosts and drop boards. In this way they become overheated at night only to be chilled when they separate in the morning. It is an excellent plan, therefore, to house a few at first and as soon as they feel at home add a few more until the pen has received its capacity.

It is an accepted fact that any change in location affects the laying stock. Therefore in order to induce early laying the pullets should be put in permanent winter quarters two or three weeks before they are expected to mature.

Care of Winter Layers.

Hens must be in a condition for laying if they are to fulfill the ambitions of their owner when cold weather comes. An over-fat, aged fowl is not going to do much in the line of winter laying at best. If, in addition, she moults late the chances are she will sit around and do little but eat until spring, when she may begin to do her duty. Aged hens do lay, and they sometimes do this in cold weather, but the chances are two to one against her. For this reason it is wise to cull the flock intelligently at this season of the year. A dozen young fowls, well cared for, will do more laying than twice that number of old ones from now till March or April.

Overcrowding should be avoided also in a mixed flock. Specialists may by a scientific system force egg production to a certain extent in limited quarters, but for the farm flock, housed in cold weather for the greater share of the time, and furnished but an indefinite ration, crowding will result in disappointment.

Laying hens, like the milch cow, demand proper food. A mixed ration comprising green feed, meat scrap and grain, will, with the addition of lime in some form, supply all that is required. Fresh water is also a necessity. Chaff from alfalfa or clover affords green food. The former, ground ready for use, may now be bought by the pound. Hens eat it readily. Being rich in protein it is better for laying fowls than most forms of green food, and makes necessary less meat in the ration.

Much is being said these days about the open front houses for fowls in winter. Common sense would indicate that extreme cold should be avoided. Exercise is essential, whether by one means or another secured. Probably there is no more practical method than that of throwing whole grain in litter and compelling the hens to scratch for it. It is the active fowl that lays the egg, summer or winter.

FOUND OUT.

A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse in Pa. writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion.

"While on a visit to my brother's I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum when used by mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. But, when it is prepared according to directions on package and served hot with cream, it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum — is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by grocers.

THE ORCHARD

Fall Spraying for Psylla.

Probably the most troublesome insect attacking the pear is the psylla, sometimes called jumping plant lice. They are sucking insects and multiply rapidly. The larvae of the first brood in early spring cluster about the axils of the leaves or young fruits and suck out so much sap that growth is checked just when it should be greatest. The leaves become stunted and fruit may drop prematurely. With the injury caused by the draft on the sap of the tree there is joined the external disfigurement of leaves and wood to the copious secretion of honey dew by the psylla which serves as food for the sooty fungus.

The eggs are orange in color, and are often deposited in such numbers that they appear as distinct orange spots or patches.

The treatments recommended—fall or early spring spraying with nicotine preparations, miscible oils or soapy solutions to kill the hibernating adult flies, and treatment with lime sulphur just as the cluster buds are beginning to spread, to destroy eggs and emerging nymphs—can be made uniformly successful in isolated orchards or in communities where all growers unite in the effort. Where adjacent orchards are neglected, however, it may be necessary to make supplementary sprayings to control invaders from such unsprayed plantations.

Planting a Cherry Orchard.

The cherry tree is hardy and easily grown. It has fewer insect enemies than any other orchard tree. Rabbits will not bother cherry trees. In getting ground in good shape for planting a cherry orchard, manure should be spread heavily, after which the ground should be plowed deeply, and thoroughly cultivated for a year before the trees are set out. This cultivation puts the ground in good mechanical condition.

The writer prefers fall planting, though some growers have had good success when the trees were planted in the spring. The advantage of fall planting is that the trees will become rooted before spring and will be in better shape to make a thrifty growth.

Cherry trees should be planted 18 to 20 feet apart. Two-year-old trees should be used. In planting they should go in the ground fully two inches deeper than they appeared in the nursery row. Before planting the roots should be cut free of all bruised portions.

In planting cherry trees—or any other tree for that matter—I dig a hole 18 inches square and one foot deep. The hole is filled two-thirds full of fresh manure. After the holes are so prepared, planting is delayed for a month or so, or until two or three good soaking rains have carried the fertilizing elements of the manure into the surrounding soil. The manure is then shoveled out and the trees planted, the holes being filled with good loam. It is a mistake to fill in the holes with half manure and half good loam, as is frequently done. When this is done the roots of the tree will not push out into the hard soil for nutriment, since all the nutriment it requires for a year or two has been supplied. The result is that the tree may make a thrifty growth for a year or two and then when the plant food contained in the filled-in earth is finally exhausted the tree will literally starve to death. When the filled-in earth is not as rich as the surrounding soil, which is the case when the fertilizing elements of manure are permitted to soak into the surrounding soil, the roots of the tree will push out into the hard soil in search of nutriment.

When planted the orchard should be sowed to clover. This should be cut several times a year and left on the ground, which will act as a mulch to conserve the moisture. The less a cherry orchard is cultivated, the better, since the roots come very close to the surface of the soil, and broken and bruised roots heal very slowly.—T. Z. Richey, Indiana.

LIVE STOCK

Improving the Flock.

One of the most prominent features of successful sheep-raising today, and the great aim of all breeders, is early maturity, combined with development of size and rapid fattening. The earlier it is possible to get lambs to market the greater, proportionately, are the profits. To obtain this early maturity requires careful attention to selection of both ewes and rams. It requires also that the offspring be kept in a progressive state of growth from the day of their birth until they are matured.

We need to study the flock continually with a view to constitution, character, bone, flesh, form and fleece. When these features are combined with good feeding and management there is pretty good chance of success, for the average farmer engaged in sheep raising, whether on a large scale or as a branch of the regular farm operations.

The number of strong, healthy lambs the breeder is able to rear has an important bearing upon the value and success of the flock. The question of prolificacy is therefore of the greatest importance. But breeding for this end has its limitations. Where the rule is to breed only from ewes that regularly drop twin lambs, and then use the twin ewe lambs for flock purposes, on the assumption that twin breeding is hereditary, the flock master is courting danger. A ewe with twins may not be able to rear them to satisfactory maturity, unless she is given extra care and attention. Twin lambs, therefore, may not always be desirable; when especial attention cannot be given the mothers of such lambs, it were better that they have single lambs.

None the less important is the character of the ram selected to head the flock. A good ram is "half the flock," and a poor ram is nearly all the flock. His influence is always for either good or bad. Consequently, to make steady progress in the march of improvement, nothing but high-class sires should find a place on the farm. The ram should always be young and true to breed type. He must be active and alert, with a strongly masculine appearance. Feet standing well apart indicate constitution and vigor, both of which are essential to healthy, profitable offspring.

Grain for Pigs.

Where separated milk is not available for young pigs, slop made of fine middlings is the best feed for the basis of a ration. Other grains may be used in limited amount to add variety to the ration, and a little feeding molasses would add to its palatability. Not much corn should be fed until the pigs get some age, when it should be supplemented with protein feed, such as tankage, peas, etc. Corn silage is not a suitable pig feed.

Sheep Notes.

Sheep will thrive wherever dry footing may be found. Keep them off the wet lands.

Some one has very properly called the sheep the animal with the golden hoof.

Some men get into sheep by taking a small flock on shares, if a neighbor has too many.

Silage is a good thing for dairy cows, for fattening steers, for feeding ewes and fattening lambs.

If a single day passes when you do not see all the sheep, you may get up some morning and find them dead or helpless. Count them every day. Go out the last thing at night and see if they are all right.

The domestic wool clip does not begin to satisfy the home demand, and more and more we draw upon the foreign markets for our needs. The remedy is to raise more sheep.

Flock masters should carefully guard against exposing flocks to drafts. When they lie in drafts catarrh is liable to be the result.

This is the right time of the year for starting in sheep.

THE DAIRY

Buttermilk Cheese.

Buttermilk cheese is a food product obtained by curdling buttermilk with heat, draining the curd, and adding salt. Large amounts of buttermilk are wasted every year in creameries. If this were made into buttermilk cheese it would furnish a large supply of palatable food, equal in food value, pound for pound, to lean beefsteak. It can be sold profitably at half the price of meat.

Compared to cottage cheese, buttermilk cheese is superior in flavor and texture. For this reason it is preferred by bakers and for table use. Overheating will not affect its moisture content and little extra equipment is needed for its manufacture.

The method for making this cheese on the farm is simple, and may be applied on a large scale in the creamery where buttermilk is obtained from raw cream. The cost of manufacture is small, the profit to the retailer attractive and the price to the consumer tive and the price to the consumer low. A steady market may be obtained with a little effort. Two creameries sold 28,000 pounds during one winter season.

The quality of the curd depends to some extent on the richness of the cream. Buttermilk obtained from cream that was pasteurized while sour requires a special treatment to change a fine grained curd to a coarser texture. It requires the addition of an alkali solution to the buttermilk and the subsequent neutralization of the alkali with hydrochloric acid. The addition of these materials is perfectly safe and increases the cost of manufacture by less than 1 per cent per pound of cheese.

Made with rennet a slight modification of this process is necessary. No hydrochloric acid is used. The alkali solution is added to but one-half of the buttermilk, which, when fully neutralized, is mixed with the remaining buttermilk and the entire mass coagulated by the addition of rennet extract. A subsequent heating puts the curd into condition for draining.

The consumer has in buttermilk cheese a new, sanitary food product. The method of manufacture insures sufficient heating for complete pasteurization. The product is, therefore, free from all germs and makes a valuable addition to the table. Literature telling the exact methods for making buttermilk cheese will be forwarded anyone applying to the University of Wisconsin. — Wisconsin Station.

Treating Swollen Udder.

A caked or swollen udder is a common occurrence during calving season. It is often caused by allowing the cow to lie down on the cement floor with not enough bedding under her to keep her udder above the hard floor, whereby it becomes bruised or otherwise injured or congested.

The quickest and best remedy is to wash the udder very thoroughly with clean hot water, then rub it well for 15 or 20 minutes. The water should be as hot as the animal can stand. Use plenty of "elbow grease," as the rubbing is very important. Usually if the udder is not caked badly, one rubbing is sufficient to reduce the swelling. I have used a number of patent salves, but have found none equal to this treatment.

Guernseys.

More than 3,000 yearly records of Guernsey cows have now been completed. These show an average milk yield of 8,544 pounds milk and 426 pounds butter fat. More than one-third of the cows tested were heifers with first calf, which makes the showing all the more creditable. Of this number 564 gave from 10,000 to 19,000 pounds milk and from 500 to 1,000 pounds butter fat.

The 35 cows highest on the list gave an average of 14,597 pounds milk, and 771 pounds butter fat with a test of 5.28 per cent. This is over two pounds butter fat a day right through the year and is a very satisfactory showing. Guernsey records show over 82 pounds milk in one day and 2,361 pounds in 30 days. The limit of production is not yet reached.

THE GARDEN

Forcing Rhubarb.

Experiments in forcing rhubarb for early cropping under greenhouse conditions have been carried on by horticultural departments for several seasons. So far the best results have been obtained on two-year-old roots. Commonly the roots are frozen before being forced. The use of anaesthetics, such as ether, has been found to stimulate growth in frozen roots, but attempts to substitute the use of anaesthetics for freezing have been unsuccessful. As this crop can be grown under the forcing benches, where it does not consume space that is of much value, it is a valuable adjunct as a greenhouse crop.

Growing Onions.

Onions are one of the common garden vegetables, also one of the most paying crops when properly managed. Where onions are raised for the market, they should be grown from seed. It would take quite a su money to plant an acre of onions, yet an acre can be plante seed with a comparatively small

When seed are used, it is bes sow in a good rich bed in rows six inches apart. When these become sufficiently large to be planted, set them out where you them to grow, as you would toma tobacco, etc. When the seed are in the row in which they are to the grass and young weeds will up with the onions and are pretty hard to control. But by the other method, one can have a row to set them in, and keep weeds and grass pretty well in ch For garden use, I think there is ing that will excel the potato They are hardy, easy to cultivate are good keepers if they are prop handled. They are more easily when planted in the fall, as they up and ready to eat in the spring the time the ground would do to them. When planted in the fall, should have a good mulch of kind to protect them during the ter, and cultivation will be onl small consideration where this is as the mulch, if allowed to remai late in the spring, will keep down growth of weeds and grass and the onions more tender.

Where winter onions are grown the market, the ground shoul worked to a fine mulch and laid trenches two and one-half feet and eight or nine inches deep. your onion sets in the bottom of trench, and fill half up with fine and the remainder with stable ma They will be up early in the sp with long, white roots that will them a salable article.

It requires as much skill to har and store the onions properly does to raise them. We harvest of late years by pulling as soon as tops have fallen over and be partly dry. We pile in small pile the row and let stay in the patch the tops are pretty well dried. former years we pulled our onions topped them before putting them but it seemed that this disturbed keeping qualities of the onion, as were many that would begin to soft just where the top was taken and rot as a result. We never top onions now that we intend to through the winter. Just let cure out in the patch and then sp them out in a loft, shed, or any that is dry and has good ventilat Onions will sweat if put away close, tight place. The onion tops soon get crisp and fall off, and take up very little room.

RAISING PHEASANTS

Ringneck pheasants are very har they live in zero weather in an field without shelter, and each averages eighty-five eggs a sea Eggs are hatched and raised chickens, and the birds mature six months. They weigh about pounds at maturity, are free most diseases, and live on one-te of the amount required by chick

Pheasants are farmers' friends; live on insects and weed seeds. Phe ant eggs hatch in about twenty-th days, and the birds sell at a dolla pound in market. They are easier to raise than chickens. Ev law for the protection of game sho make it lawful to keep in capti any bird for the purpose of rais birds of that kind, and provide any person who hatches birds in tivity may sell, ship, or otherwise pose of them.

England long ago saw the wisd of such laws, with the result twenty-four firms known as Farmers' Associates were reported the Shooting Committee Field Sp Guild to have had in the season 1913-14 in their raising pens pheasant hens, no account being of males.

Black for Breeding.

A $250,000 corporation has been organized at Vancouver, British Columbia, to engage in breeding black foxes and other fur bearing animals. The company has a 175-acre tract, having an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, about seven miles from Nanaimo. One of the directors is interesthed in a similar company in New Brunswick. Six pairs of silver black foxes will be used to start the farm. A telegraphic dispatch from Dawson states that six live young foxes were recently captured near Five Fingers, about halfway between Whitehorse and Dawson. A newspaper at Whitehorse comments on the continued capture of young foxes in the Yukon, as follows: "Fox farming is becoming so popular and profitable that there is danger of the source of supply being depleted. The wholesale capture of young foxes that is being practiced in the Yukon at present will, if allowed to continue, soon destroy the fox industry in the territory. All colors and grades are being taken, regardless of value. Legislation is needed badly, otherwise there will be no foxes to take within a very few years. November, December, January, February and March should constitute the open season for foxes, and the balance of the year they should be immune from capture. The fox industry in this territory is a big one, but it will not last long if the young ones are captured before they are two months old."

Discover Way to Make Syrup from Apples

Following extensive experiments begun last spring, the head of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the department of agriculture has applied for a public service patent covering the making of a new form of table syrup from apple juice. This patent will make the discovery, which the specialists believe will be of great value to all apple growers as a means of utilizing their culls and excess apples, common property of any cider mill in the United States which wishes to manufacture and sell apple cider syrup.

The new syrup, one gallon of which is made from seven gallons of ordinary cider, is a clear ruby or amber colored syrup of about the consistency of cane syrup and maple syrup. Properly sterilized and put in sealed tins or bottles, it will keep indefinitely, and, when opened, will keep under household conditions as well as other syrups. It has a distinct fruity aroma and special flavor of its own, which is described as being practically the same as the taste of the syrupy substance which exudes from a baked apple.

The syrup can be used like maple or other syrups for griddle cakes, cereals, household cookery, and as flavoring in desserts. The government cooking experts are at present experimenting with it in cookery, and expect shortly to issue recipes for use of the new syrup in old ways and for taking advantage of its special flavor in novel dishes.

The department chemists have already produced over ten gallons of this syrup in their laboratories, using summer and other forms of apples. The success of the experiment has greatly interested some of the apple growers, and during October a large cider mill in the Hood River valley, Oregon, will in co-operation with the government chemists, endeavor to produce 1,000 gallons on a commercial scale, and give the new product a thorough market test by making it accessible through retailers in a limited field. The interest of apple growers in the product arises from the fact that the new apple cider syrup promises to give them a commercial outlet for vast quantities of windfall and other apples for which they hitherto could find no market either in perishable raw cider or in vinegar. Cider production, it seems, comes largely at one season of the year, during which the market is more or less flooded with this perishable product. The bulk and perishability of the raw cider, moreover, the cidermakers state, often make it unprofitable for them to ship the raw cider of one district long distances to a non-apple-growing region. The market for cider, therefore, has been largely restricted in many cases to localities near the area of production. No method of sterilizing ordinary cider has been found practical, for the reason that boiling cider at once interferes with its delicate flavor.

With the cider mill able to make a palatable, long-keeping table syrup out of its apple juice, growers, it is believed, will be able to use all excess juice for bottled or canned apple syrup. The new syrup, the specialists find, will keep indefinitely, so that the cidermakers can market it gradually throughout the year.

The process for making the syrup calls for the addition to a cider mill of a filter press and open kettles or some other concentrating apparatus. The process is described as follows: The raw cider is treated with pure milk of lime until nearly, but not quite, all of the natural malic acids are neutralized. The cider is then heated to boiling and filtered through a filter press, an essential feature of the process. The resultant liquid is then evaporated either in continuous evaporators or open kettles, just as ordinary cane or sorghum syrup is treated. It then is cooled and allowed to stand for a short time, which causes the lime and acids to form small crystals of calcium malate. The syrup is then refiltered through the filter press, which removes the crystals of calcium malate and leaves a syrup with practically the same basic composition as ordinary cane syrup. Its flavor, however, and appearance are distinctive.

Calcium malate, the by-product, is a substance used in medicine and at present selling for $2 per pound. It is believed that if calcium malate can be produced in this way cheaply and in large quantities, it can be made commercially useful in new ways, possibly in the manufacture of baking powder.

The cost of making this syrup on a commercial scale will be determined during the test in October.

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PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once in a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Look at these two snaps of which we have but a limited amount to sell. ACT QUICKLY! Get your share of these Bargains.

Lot No. D S-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. x 2 ft. unpainted. Price 97c for 100 square feet, f. o. b. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

Lot No. D S-2 8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 49c per square, f. o. b. cars Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is 1-2 ply, weighs 28 lbs., mill lengths 2 to 4 pieces to roll. Nails and cement included.

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GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

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High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling, $1.70 per square. Order by Lot No. DS-10.

$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 11-4 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 5 ft. Order this by Lot No. DS-4.

We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company
Prominently known everywhere for 20 years as the "great price wreckers" have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners names. In the future the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as
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$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest 3-ply rubber surfaced, perfect, lasting roof covering. This is our "Ajax" brand. Rolls contain 108 sq. feet. Two to three pieces in every roll. Packed complete with nails and sufficient cement. For three ply order Lot No. DS-5. For 2 ply price per roll $1.00, order Lot No. DS-6. For 1 ply price per roll 85c, order Lot No. DS-7.

$1.25 Buys high grade red and green slate asphalt roofing. Rolls contain 108 square feet, two to three pieces to a roll. Complete with nails and cement. Biggest snap of the century. Order by Lot No. DS-8.

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UNDREDS IN QUAKE RUINS

ge Part of Thebes in Greece Is Destroyed.

thens, Oct. 19.—According to latest rts from the earthquake zone, a t part of the city of Thebes was troyed by the shocks that occurred e Saturday. At least 100 persons e buried in the ruins and it is red the death list will reach 600.

e damage extends to a large ter ry about Thebes, but all communi on has been cut off and it may be ral days before the full extent of disaster can become known.

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clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless best ticking; 6-pound pillows, $1.00 per Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Agents wanted. Southern Feather & Co., Dept. 1053, Greensboro, N. C.

100 MILLIONS BILL PASSES U. S. SENATE

Amendment to Buy Cotton to Help the South Is Defeated After Hard Fight.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The war revenue bill, as revised by the senate, went to the house today for action. It was accompanied by a request from the senate for a conference on the part of the house. Following the passage of the measure in the senate, which was preceded by the decisive defeat of proposed cotton relief legislation, conferees were appointed. They were Senator Simmons, Williams, Stone, McCumber and Clark of Wyoming.

Majority Leader Underwood was ready today to move the appointment of house conferees. He had summoned absent members from nearby districts to make sure of a quorum. Lack of a quorum might prevent the war tax bill going to conference until tomorrow, as southern Democrats, led by Representative Henry of Texas, have announced their intention to fight for cotton relief legislation.

House leaders, including Mr. Underwood, were hopeful today that they would yield in their demand for such legislation, in view of its overwhelming defeat in the senatte. He was certain, however, that there would be little delay in the bill going to conference. The conferees are expected to reach an agreement on the bill by Wednesday and approval of their report by both houses not later than Thursday. Adjournment of congress would follow at once.

Passed Senate Saturday.

The administration war revenue bill, levying approximately $100,000,000 additional taxes to meet the emergency caused by the war in Europe, was passed by the Senate Saturday night 34 to 22, after Southern Democrats, in a coalition with Republicans of the Senate, desperately fought to postpone consideration of the measure because cotton relief legislation had been decisively defeated.

The amendment to the war revenue bill proposed by Southern senators, to provide for a government issue of $250,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds to purchase cotton, was defeated in the senate by a vote of 21 to 40.

Senator Williams' amendments to the cotton relief amendment were voted down without a roll call.

After defeat of the cotton amendments, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, moved to lay the war revenue bill on the table. Vice President Marshall sustained a point of order against the motion but upheld a motion of Senator Vardaman to indefinitely postpone action. Pending a vote on this Senator John Sharp Williams arraigned his colleagues, accusing them of an unpatriotic alliance to "bulldoze" the Democratic party.

Grain Bill Also Killed.

The cotton relief amendment provided for an issue of $250,000,000 of three-year, 4 per cent government bonds, in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100, to be used to purchase from producers 5,000,000 bales of cotton at not more than ten cents a pound.

An amendment, proposing a $500,000 bond issue to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in stabilizing the price of grain during the European war, proposed by Senator McCumber, was also voted down.

The amendment of Senator Overman, appropriating $65,963,598 to pay to the Southern states the amount collected as a tax on cotton, after the civil war, was defeated, 14 to 44. The amendment would have repaid the cotton tax on the condition that the states loan it to cotton producers, on their product.

Tense hours in the Senate followed the announced determination early in the day of Southern Democrats to make an effort to hold up action on the war revenue bill should the cotton amendments be defeated. Administration leaders, and even President Wilson, were notified of the situation.

Burleson Interferes.

Postmaster General Burleson went to the capitol and was closeted with several of the leading southern senators who were planing the coup. His influence and that of others was said to have prompted some of the senators to change their minds.

After the cotton amendments had been defeated, however, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, declaring that "the Senate has defeated a measure vastly more important than the war revenue bill," moved to lay that measure on the table. Senator Bryan, of Florida, made the point of order that the motion was out of order because the Senate had agreed yesterday to bring about final disposition of the bill tonight. Vice President Marshall sustained this point of order. Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, then moved that the Senate indefinitely postpone action on the war revenue bill. This motion was held to be within the spirit of the unanimous consent resolution.

Bill's Main Provisions.

The main provisions for war revenue included in the senate bill are:

Tax on beer, $1.75 a barrel; rectified whisky, 5 cents a gallon; all domestic still wines, 8 cents a gallon, and 55 cents a gallon on all grape brandies; champagnes, 25 cents a quart; carbonated wines, 10 cents a quart; liquors and cordials, 24 cents a gallon; bankers, $1 per thousand of capital, surplus and undivided profits; pawnbrokers, $50 a year; commercial brokers, $20; commission merchants, $20; custom house brokers, $10; proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls with seating capacity not more than 300, $25 a year; not exceeding 600 capacity, $50; not exceeding 1,000, $75; more than 1,000, $100; circuses, $100; other amusement proprietors or agents, except of chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions under religious or charitable auspices, $10; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $5 for each alley or table.

Special annual taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers:

Dealers in leaf tobacco, from $6 to $25; dealers in tobacco, $4.80 for each store; manufacturers of tobacco with annual sales not exceeding 100,000 pounds, $6; not exceeding 200,000 pounds, $12; not exceeding 400,000 pounds, $24; not exceeding 1,000,000 pounds, $60; 5,000,000 pounds, $300; 10,000,000 pounds, $600; 20,000,000 pounds, $1,200; exceeding 20,000,000 $2,496.

Manufacturers of cigars, whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, $3; 200,000 cigars, $6; 400,000 cigars, $12; 1,000,000 cigars, $150; 2,000,000 cigars, $600; 4,000,000 cigars, $1,200; exceeding 4,000,000, $2,496.

Manufacturers of cigarettes with annual sales not exceeding 1,000,000 cigarettes, $12; 2,000,000, $24; 5,000,000, $60; 10,000,000. $120; 50,000,000, $600; 100,000,000, $1,200; exceeding 100,000,000 $2,496.

Stamp taxes as follows:

Perfumery, cosmetics and similar articles, from one-eighth of a cent for each five-cent package to five-eighths of a cent on each 25-cent package and five-eighths of a cent for each additional 25 cents in value; chewing gum, four cents for each $1 of value; sparkling wines, not otherwise taxed, one cent for pints and two cents for all larger containers.

Bonds Assessed.

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness and certificates of stock, five cents on each $100 of value; sales, agreements to sell, etc., two cents on each $100 of value; exempting agreements of deposit on stock certificates as collateral for loans; board of trade sales or agreements to sell, one cent for each $100 of value; promissory nuotes, two cents per $100; express and freight bills of lading, one cent each; newspaper shipments taxed on monthly sworn statements of publishers (shipments within the county of publication exempted), one cent per shipment; telegraph and telephone messages, one cent each; indemnifying bonds, 50 cents; certificates of profits, two cents for each $100; certificates of damage, etc., 25 cents; all other certificates required by law, 10 cents each; brokers' notes, memorandums of sale, etc., 10 cents; conveyances, 50 cents on values between $100 and $500, and 50 cents for each additional $500 of value; custom house receipts, 25 cents to $1 on values ranging from $100 to more than $500; custom house withdrawal entries, 50 cents each.

Marine and fire insurance policies, one cent for each dollar of premium, co-operative and mutual fire insurance exempted; casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar of premium.

Passage tickets sold in the United States to foreign ports, not exceeding $30 in cost, $1; not exceeding $60 in cost, $3; costing more than $60, $5; tickets less than $10 exempted.

Power of attorney, 10 cents; protests of notes, etc., 25 cents; parlor car seats and berths, one cent.

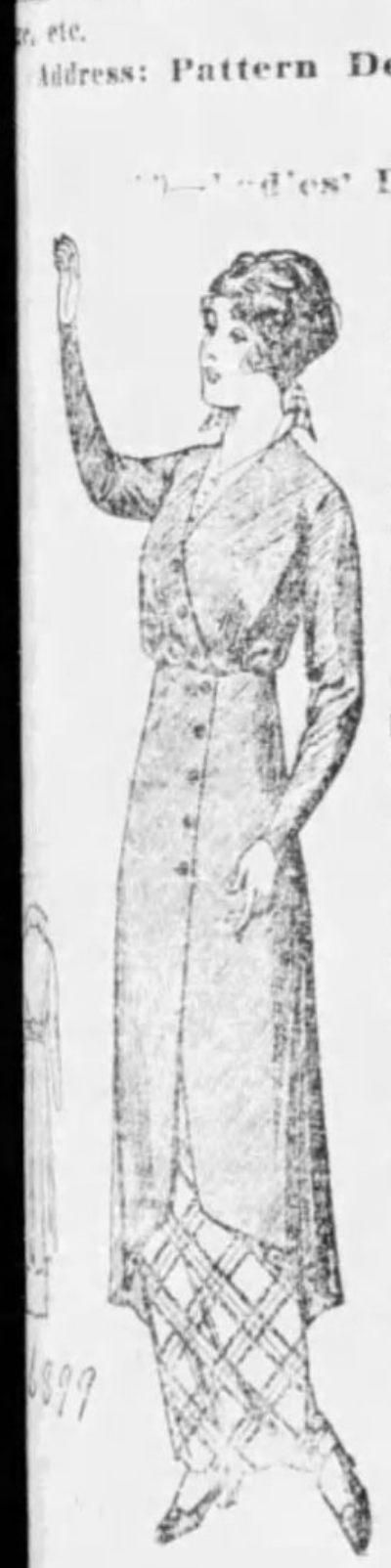
Maximum estimate of annual revenue, $107,000,000; minimum estimate, based on possible slump in beer production, $92,000,000.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the ce of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All ms allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, , etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

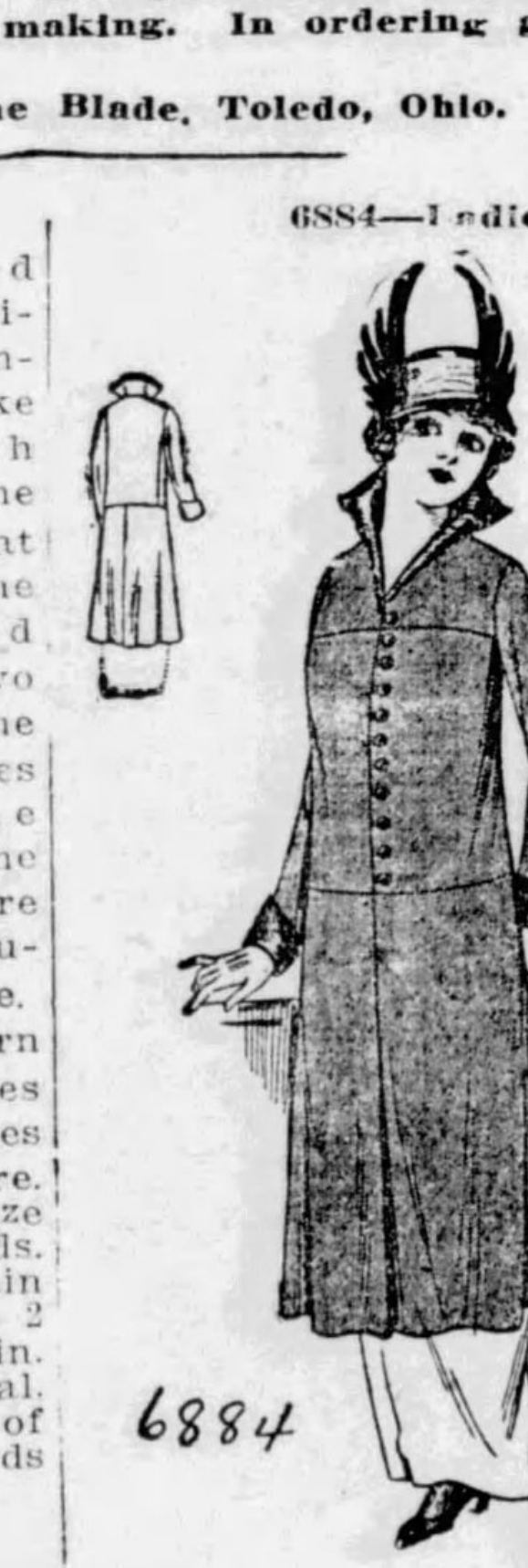
[illegible]—Ladies' Dress.



Plain and plaid materials are combined to make this stylish dress. The dress closes at the front. The two gored skirt has a two piece tunic. The long sleeves follow the shape of the arm and are set in a regulation armhole.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yds. of 44 in. plain material and 2 yds. of 36 in. plaid material, with ½ yd. of 18 in. goods for the vest.

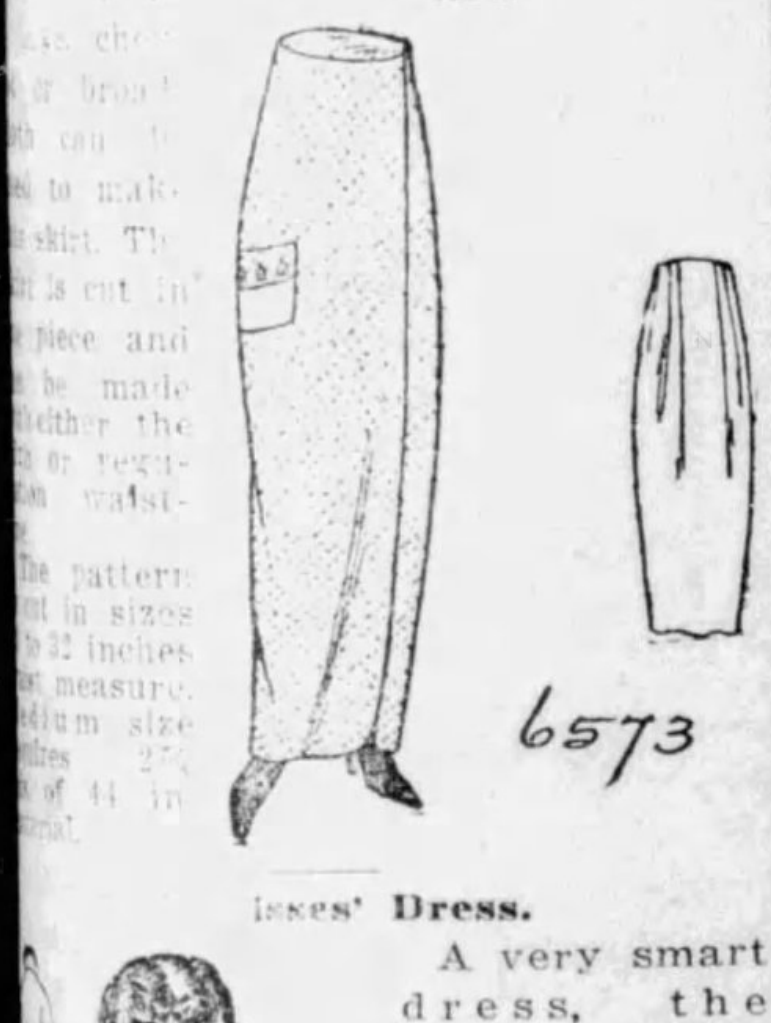
6884—Ladies' Coat.



Serge or broadcloth can be used to make this coat. The coat can be made with either of the two styles of collar and the skirt of the coat can be made with or without the cutaway effect.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yds. of 44 in. material and ⅝ yd. of 54 in. goods for collar and cuffs.

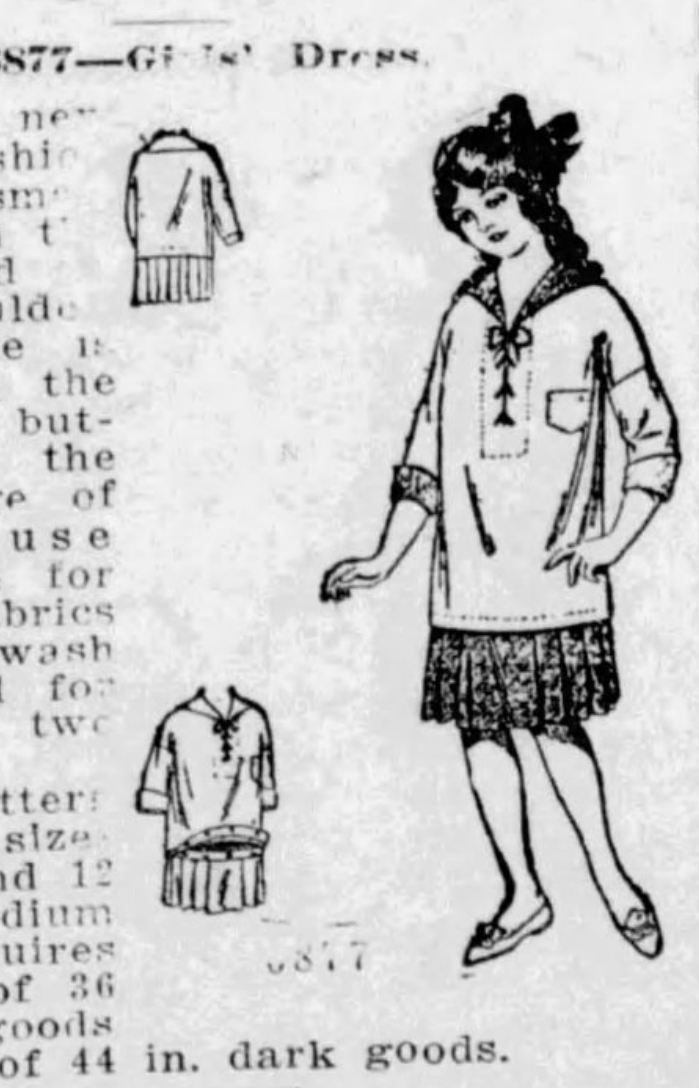
kirt.



ss ch or broad th can to mak skirt. Th t is cut in piece and be made either the or regu n waist.

The pattern t in sizes to 32 inches t measure. dium size ires 2¾ of 44 in terial.

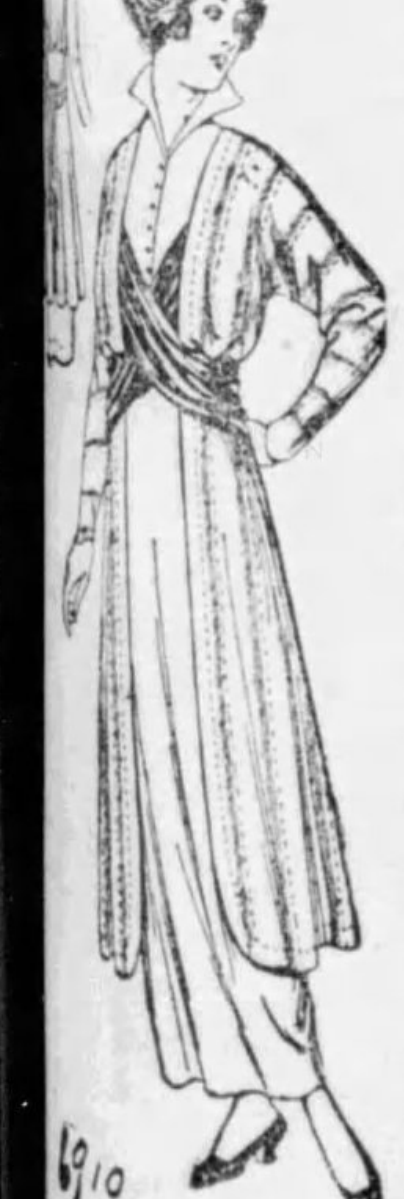
6877—Girls' Dress.



In the new middy fashion with a small opening in the front and drop shoulder. The sleeve is small and the skirt is buttoned to the lower edge of the blouse. Suitable for woolen fabrics or for wash goods and for one or two materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yds. of 36 in. light goods and 1 yd. of 44 in. dark goods.

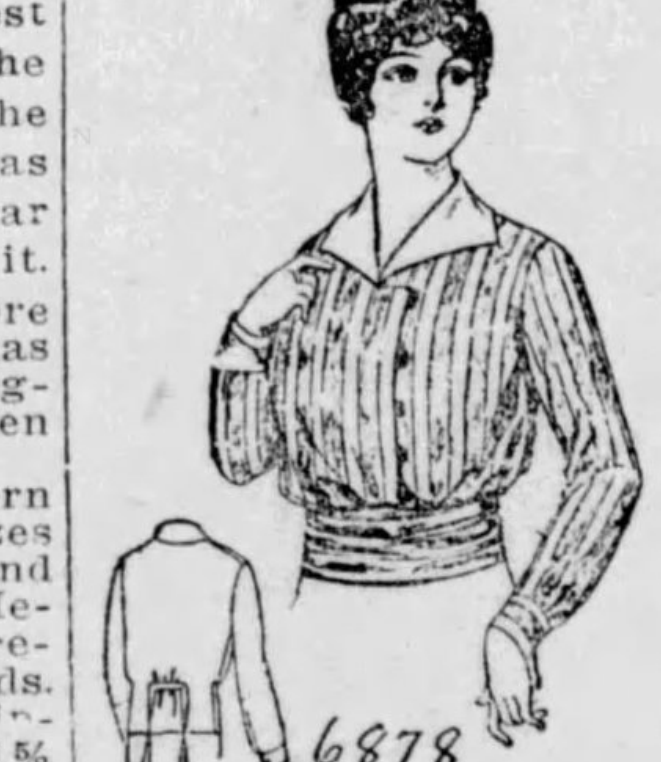
Misses' Dress.



A very smart dress, the blouse having body and sleeves in one, but with the small fitted sleeve. A vest fills in the front of the blouse and has the flare collar attached to it. The three gore underskirt has an overhanging tunic open in front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 36 in. striped goods, 1⅝ yds. of 36 in. plain goods and 1¾ yds. of 18 in. satin for sash; also ¾ yd. of 36 inch lining.

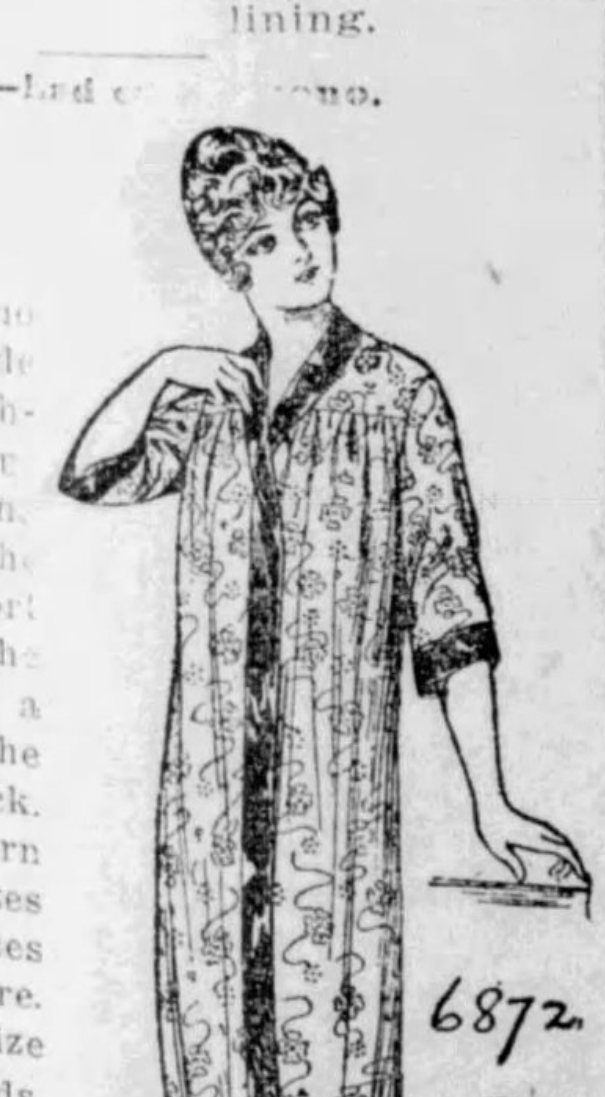
6878—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



An ideal model, plain or both front and [illegible] with [illegible] sleeve full length or shorter. A wide collar trims the neck and the fastening is in front. Suitable for madras, linen, batiste, taffetas, satin and light weight woolens.

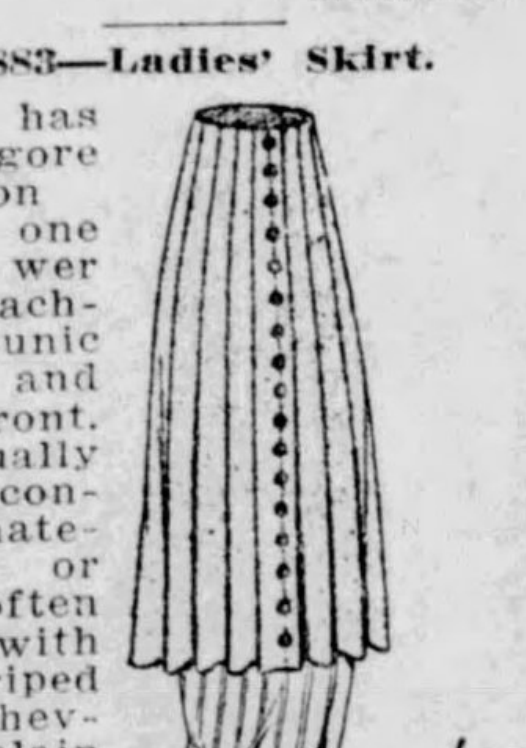
The pattern [illegible] 34 to 44 inches [illegible] Medium size requires 2⅛ yds. of 36 inch material.

6872—Lad[illegible]ono.



This kimono be made th or with the trim g bands an h either the g or short eves. The mono has a e in the nt and back. The pattern ut in sizes to 44 inches t measure. dium size ires 4 yds. 6 in. material and 1⅞ or 18 in. n for bands.

6883—Ladies' Skirt.



This skirt has a three gore foundation with a one piece lower section attached. The tunic is pleated and closes in front. It is usually made of contrasting material. Silk or satin is often combined with check, striped or plaid cheviot or plain serge.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for tunic 3⅛ yards of 36 or 44 inch material; for lower portion ¾ yard 36 or 44 inch.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

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Try this easy way to clear your skin with Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Wash off with Resinol Soap and more hot water. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear fresh and velvety.

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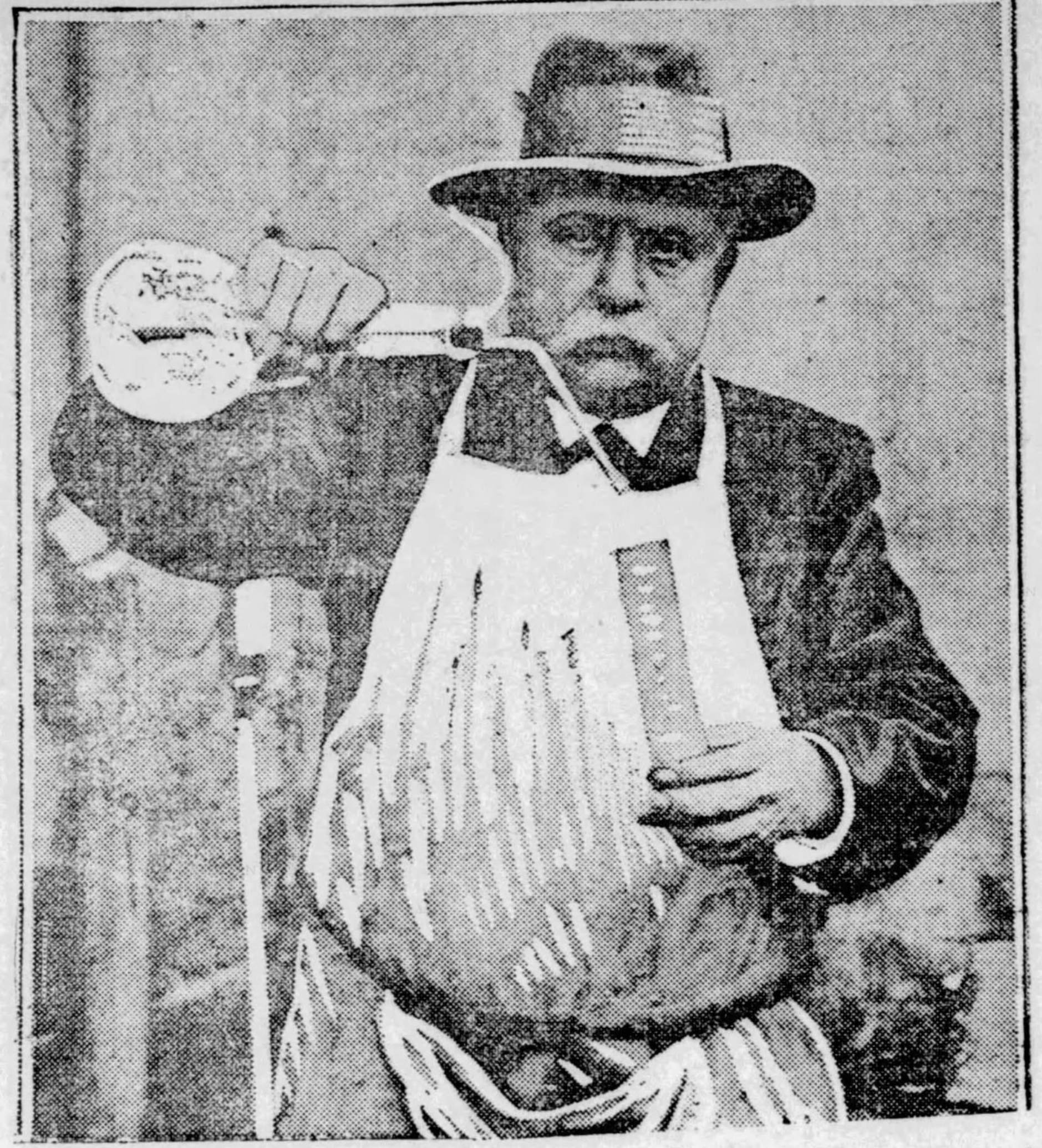
Discoverer of the Deadly Turpinite



Amazing tales are going the rounds about the latest death dealing explosive, invented by M. Turpin of melinite fame. "Turpinite," as the mysterious composition has been called, is said to have been used by the French in the recent fighting with such devastating effect that "whole battalions of German infantry have been found dead in their trenches, standing bolt upright and still holding their rifles in firing attitude, as though suddenly petrified." Its manufacture is reported to be taking place at a special factory in the suburbs of Paris, the shells being "finished off in a private laboratory by M. Turpin and two assistants working behind locked doors." Also a special big gun is said to be required, worked by M. Turpin's employes. It is claimed by the inventor's friends that a single 56-pound shell "is able to kill and, so to speak, petrify every living thing in a space of 400 square yards." Horses and sheep, the story goes, were experimented on by exploding a charge near them; the hapless creatures dropped dead on the spot the instant the "turpinite" went off. The "petrifying agent" consists of fumes which spread rapidly.

Last Too Long for Some of 'Em.

Philadelphia Press.

The war may not last very long, but for thousands it means eternity.

Tobacco Habit Banished.

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

HARD CLIMB AND NO SALE

The Man on the Mountain Forgot to Mention Something.

There was a man walking through a mountainous region one day selling fish, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. As he went along he called:

"Fish for sale! Fish for sale!"

Going through a valley, he chanced to look up and on top of a very tall mountain, which loomed into the sky, he saw a tiny hut, and closer his eagle eye seemed to discern signs of life. Being an ambitious and painstaking fish man, he settled his hamper of fish more firmly on his back and slowly climbed up to the top of the mountain. When he reached the hut he knocked at the door and a man came out, and he said to the man: "Any fish today?"

The man took his pipe out of his mouth, and; looking over the deal, replied: "No fish today."

The man went back down the mountain. When he had reached the bottom he happened to look up and he saw the same man in front of the hut beckon to him. Once more he settled his fish hamper on his back and once more slowly climbed up to top of the mountain. When he had got within hearing, the man in front of the hut said to him:

I don't want any fish today, nor tomorrow, either."

What He Needed.

A well known aviator was not feeling very well, so he thought he would consult a physician, to whom he was a stranger. He told the doctor his symptoms. The doctor examined him carefully and said:

"My dear sir, you are all right. What you want is plenty of fresh air."

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On your premiums and customers' goods and allow you 30 days time to deliver and collect. In this way you see and know that everything is just as advertised before paying us. Therefore, from beginning to end of transaction you do not invest a penny of your own.

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THE PURE FOOD CO., 204 W. PEARL ST., CINCINNATI, O.

ASKS INCREASE OF RAIL RATES; BLAMES WAR

Daniel Willard, President of B. & O. Opens Case for Roads With Commerce Commission.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, chairman of the committee of railroad presidents, made the opening statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission today for the eastern railways in their application for increased freight rates, based upon the world-wide financial exigency due, in a great measure, to the European war.

"The needs of the carriers are pressing and immediate," he declared. "The actual situation has become extremely critical."

The roads are seeking a flat increase of five per cent in freight rates throughout the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Mr. Willard called attention to the decision of the commission in the former case, wherein was stated that "the net operating income of the railroads in official classification territory is smaller than is demanded in the interest of both the general public and the railroads," and to the fact that the railroads had already taken action to secure additional revenues through various advances and changes of practice. "The measures of relief proposed by the commission will not in our opinion adequately meet the existing situation," he added.

"The annual statements of all the railroads involved in this proceeding combined for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, show roundly that the total operating revenues during that year were approximatly $53,00,000 less than during the previous year, while the operating expenses during the same period were approximately $18,000,000 greater.

"The net operating income of these companies for the same period amounted to $258,900,000, or approximately $77,700,000 less than was earned during the previous year, and equal to but 3.98 per cent upon the property investment, a lower return than was shown at any time in 15 years.

"The income applicable to interest, dividends and surplus during the fiscal year just closed was $264,900,000, or 4.02 per cent upon the total capital obligations, this return also being lower than any in 15 years."

"A war such as that now raging causes great and immediate disturbance to industry, commerce and finance. It causes contraction of credit and great restriction, if not the actual stoppage of international trade as well as serious disturbance to domestic commerce and, as we have seen, it has thrown the security markets of the world, first into panic and then into suspension of operations.

"In so far as the war and its consequences tend, to change the conditions surrounding the enlistment of new capital, they tned to change the fundamental relation between railroad and shipper, for the cost of capital is one of the most important elements of the cost of transportation."

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT ?

Deafness Specialist Sproule made an offer of Free Deafness Treatment in the Toledo Weekly Blade for July 30th to all who asked for it. Since then he has daily received many, many grateful letters.

One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "My head is as clear as a bell. I can hear every natural sound distinctly. Those ear noises have left me." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue you will find it. Read it all, and then send for the Free Deafness Treatment. —Adv.

BRITISH SEIZE AMERICAN SHIP

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19.—The Standard oil tank steamer Brindilla lay at anchor here today with the American flag flying from her mast while Capt. Petterson, her commander, awaited the session of the admiralty court that was to decide her disposition following her capture by a British cruiser off New York.

Three members of the crew were taken ashore early today and lodged in the military prison. They are believed to be Germans. The officers and other members of the crew are all naturalized Americans.

When the war broke out the Brindilla was the Washington and under German register. A few weeks ago her register was changed to American. It is expected that the arrest of this ship will be used by the British government as a test case to establish its position in relation to the transfer of German ships to the American flag.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

"Captain Vonner," repeats the editor, "say a word—just a word! There are many of your young friends here. God help us, I should go to Washington mad with joy, in a company of such splendid young spirits. Could we do that, we should, indeed, have more than redeemed ourselves! Just a word, Captain Vonner!"

I know that the last thing on earth he could ask of Jon was a speech. He'd never made one in his life. He couldn't. But that just shows how little a father sometimes knows about his sons! Jon stepped upon the box, calm as calm and says:

"Friends, most of what you have heard is true. I, too, think now of that dark sad man at Washington, bearing the burdens of us all. I am going to help him. He is right. If any of you who know me can be influenced by me, I say, come with me!"

Such a little thing! But so powerful! I didn't know my dear old Jonathan standing up there, tall, strong, white, half smiling as if, at last, he had found a way through darkness. The multitude moved upon itself. I saw three boys I knew coming through the crowd. No fuss, just in earnest—just like Jonathan. But I was deathly afraid they'd get there before I could. So I yells out:

"Me next!"

The crowd parted and the editor grabbed me by the hands and dragged me to the box. He was crying more than ever.

"Oh, men of the Union!" he sobs out. "This is glorious! Another of the suspected family standing before you, proving his loyalty with his life! Oh, it swells my heart almost to bursting! I have heard him called a knight—sympathizer—Copperhead. I have heard his house called the headquarters for the South—whence information and material go to the Confederates. Why, friends, maybe, if we only knew it, all this while, all about us, men like these have been under suspicion, yet only waiting, yearning, to fight for the dear old flag! Lieutenant Vonner, with an overflowing heart, apologizing for my neighbors' doubts, I salute you!"

"Not lieutenant," I says. "I ain't fit. If I can't fight in the ranks I won't go—"

But no one heard me. By that time they were crowding in to sign, and the band struck up The Star Spangled Banner and played till the shingles came off the houses, they say.

Jon sneaked up to me and says:

"Daddy, I'm surprised at you. Who'll take care of Evelyn and Dave? You shouldn't have done it. Please withdraw. There is time. One of us is enough—under our circumstances."

"Jonthy," says I, "I don't know what withdraw means—" just in fun; I did know, of course—"and it was your fault. I wouldn't have done it for his speech. But yours—"

"I have a special purpose in going, daddy."

"No?" says I. "Patriotism?"

Well, anyhow, about that time, the editor came up and put his arms about us both.

"I hear something about withdrawing. You can do that, Mr. Vonner, without a bit of shame. With your son we feel that you have given enough. Thank God your enlistment has proved your loyalty. And I'll get my hundred now."

I just stood up and folded my arms:

"I am of age, twice," I says. "I do not withdraw. I go with my noble son—" just for fun. "And not to prove my loyalty."

The band played like mad, the boys started signing, and we started home.

"Well, you see how it went, Jonthy," says I. "You got me crazy, too. We'd have better stayed at home."

Jon shakes his head no.

"Daddy," says he, more to himself than to me, "the reason was that I had to find something to take her place here"—his heart—"I had to have something! There was such a void there! And It aches—daddy, it aches! Strange, though, that war should fill the place of love!"

"Well," says I, "that's what she does—mixes up war and love like thunder—does Evelyn."

"Yes, I couldn't understand that before. I do now. But why should you go?"

"I got an achin void myself," says I, "and I know where it come from."

"That is strange," says Jon.

"I suppose war's good for all aching voids," says I; "not?"

"Maybe," nods Jon, and said no more about my withdrawing. That aching void business settled him. He understood that I meant we weren't getting enough to eat—just in fun—of course. At least I hope so—and not that I was in love with some one warlike.

XX.

More Mystery.

On the way home we meets the same two soldiers. They surrouded us, savage.

"You didn't enlist!" challenges the one. "You lied to us. You lied all around."

"On the contrary," smiles Jon, "we done better than we promised."

"How do you make that out?" says the savage one.

"We both enlisted instead of only one."

"You've got to prove it!" says the other one. "We won't believe you again."

"You'll find our names at the top of the list, you idiot," says I. "if you go to town and look. Prove it to yourselves—or go to the devil!"

"Yes, yes," said Jon, ready with the oil. "They know what to do, daddy." To them he says: "What my father said is true. But we are in your hands. What are your orders?"

"Back to town," says they.

On the way one of them says:

"Why did you tell us your brother was at home?"

I was going to speak, and tell 'em they was out under the trees where they couldn't be found easy, but Jon stops me.

"Were you there?" he asks.

They don't answer.

"He's gone away, hasn't he?" they asks instead.

"My question to you remains unanswered," says John, as fighty now as me. "I'll ask you another. What do you want with my brother Dave?"

"You're talking to a Union soldier!" says one of 'em.

"You're talking to a Union officer!" says Jon, more savage than I ever heard him speak. "And, I may as well tell you that if you lay a hand on my brother you and this Union officer will have it out together. Let me look at you!"

Before he can even think Jon has him by the throat and his gun in his hand, and jerks up his face so that I thought his head would fly off.

With some help from Jon I managed to get the other one.

"I'll know you hereafter!" says Jon. "Now march—out in front. We're going where you meant to take us. But it is not right for two officers to follow two privates. March!"

Well, I tell you, I'd have marched as straight as they did if Jon'd been about a foot behind me with a bayonet!

We marches 'em right back to Kratz.

"I wish to God I had the authority," says Kratz to them "I'd shoot you right here. It's men like you who are making the most trouble on the border—just as you have made it for these men. I don't know whether or not these two Union officers have the right to arrest you while on duty. I suppose not. They're not mustered in yet. I wish they had. I'd keep you tight enough, with my hundred boys."

"We want to know," says they, "no matter who you or they are, whether they have enlisted."

"Yes, you fools," says Kratz, "and both are officers! You'll get court-martial for this if I can accomplish it!"

They seem sort of flabbergasted when Kratz shows them our names on the paper—with captain after Jon's and lieutenant after mine.

"Now," says Kratz, "you'd better stop botering these people! They command a hundred men. You are only two."

"Yes, these," nods the soldier. "I suppose they're all right."

"And if they hadn't started it no one else would have come in. You've got to thank this young man for a hundred Union recruits out of this secessionist hole."

Then he puts his arms on both of our soulders, and says:

"Gentlemen, under the circumstances, I feel that I ought to let you both withdraw. Only, in that case, I fear, we lose the whole company. I see no reason why you should have any veneration for your country after this. It's discouraging, disheartening. Shall we drop the company?"

He gets the company roll to cross our names off if we like when Jon stops him—still very polite.

"No," he said, "these men are only doing their duty—foolishly though they do it. They have their orders—just as you and I will have, presently. Keep our names where we put them. Keep the company."

Well, the crowd that had gathered is floored by that.

"My God!" weeps the editor. "Such patriotism!"

The two soldiers seems ashamed, and one of them says:

"Gentlemen, you may go to your home."

The other one says:

"If you need to pass our lines again, the countersign is Washington. There is our confidence in you both!"

Jon was silent for a long time afterward.

Finally I says:

"Well, Jonthy?"

"Daddy, I got to confess, at last, that I don't understand it."

To Be Continued.

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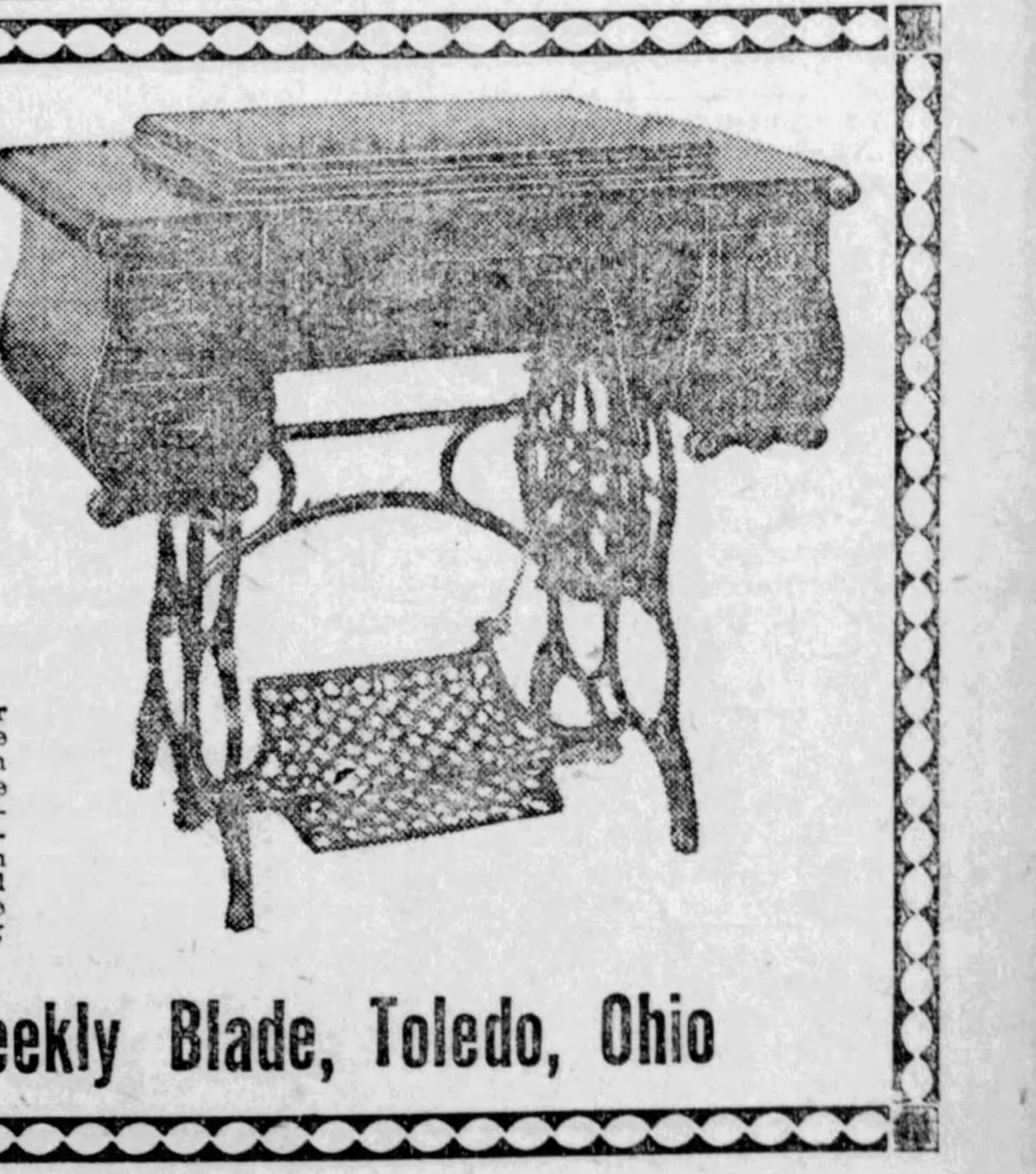

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Mexico ought to live in Europe.

Love in a cottage should never slam the door.

Even the best man at a wedding is none too good.

"Probable showers" meant something in Noah's time.

Mr. Edison says sleep is a habit. That man talks like an alarm clock.

Maybe it was during a campaign that David said, in his haste, all men are liars.

The reason people quarrel at peace meetings is because they are not angels.

The severest strain on one's neutrality is to keep from praying for little Belgium.

Queen Mary may be one potent reason why King George doesn't go to the front.

Many men vote their principles and a few try to get in lockstep with the majority.

"Safety First" and "Sobriety First" are coming to be regarded as synonymous terms.

The big tree by the side of the road never looks disturbed after the auto has hit it.

'Twould be rather difficult for a bow-legged girl to wear one of those extreme sashes.

Some women's idea of cheering up is to read something—poetry preferred—that is sobby.

Still there are many flies to swat, and they should be swatted. Don't let any of them go to seed.

General Carranza is mistaken if he thinks he can hide his weak knees behind a set of whiskers.

Maybe an office is "the gift of the people," but the fellow who gets one has to work like sixty for it.

It is worth thinking about that, so far as known, Columbus was never sorry he discovered America.

Some people suffer in silence because they can't find anybody with a willing ear to pour their troubles into.

When a Chicago woman kills a man all she has to do to be acquitted is to prove that he was her husband.

We have a notion that the familiar line, "Shake Before Taking," first appeared on a bottle of ague medicine.

The fellow who drinks, unless he happens to be a bar-fly, pays the tax on everything connected with Old Booze.

Let's be patient with the Houston minister who says the end of the world is near. It may look that way in Houston.

Some people like the sound of a shower on a tin roof, but the musical ear prefers the patter of the rain upon the shingles.

There isn't much in that argument about the saloon being the poor man's club, except that it keeps the poor man poor.

"Dried apples are about to swell the volume of export trade," says the New York Herald. They'll do it if given plenty of water.

Wolves in Russia are adding to the horror. Still, very little can be expected from a hnugry wolf that sees how men act in war.

"Our opinion is that General Sherman did say it," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Certainly; there was nothing else to say.

"Germany has the Russian fleet bottled up. England has the German fleet bottled up." And mother is about through bottling tomato ketchup.

"As men's heads swell," says a philosopher, "their brains shrink." But isn't it the other way—when their brains shrink their heads swell?

It took the Germans 10 days to hammer down the fortifications of Antwerp; and yet some people act as if they thought one day's praying ought to bring about peace.

King Charles' sympathies were with the Kaiser, but his ministers would not let him fight on the side of Austria. Now the question arises, whose heaven has he gone to?

A patent has been granted for a rod with a handle at one end and a spring hook at the other, for leading a dangerous bull by the nose. Maybe wives could use it for leading husbands.

Mr. Edison believes a submarine can be constructed that will have gills like a fish and extract its oxygen from the sea water. He doesn't say what kind of bait the enemy could use to advantage.

Thirty million bunches of bananas were sold in this country last year. And no doubt many of them were consumed by babies whose mammas wanted to keep the family physician busy.

It is not strange that men in congress quarrel, call each other liars and want to fight on the floor of the house. They have been penned up together too long. Human nature under such circumstances is bound to revolt.

LAST OF HER KIND

On September 1, 1914, at the Zoological Gardens in Cincinnati, Martha, resigned this life, aged 29.

There are no sons and daughters of Martha. According to "Bird Lore" the official publication of the Audubon societies, she was the last survivor of that once innumerable species known as the passenger pigeon. When she was an unfledged nestling in the gardens, her kind in freedom was undergoing the last of that struggle against extinction which was a struggle in vain. A few years later, the other living passenger pigeons had been reduced to a few fortunate couples hiding in the deeper forests. These couples, too, had gone by the time Martha's captors began to wonder how long she would live. The nets had been too strong for them, the shotguns too industriously discharged.

Wilson, the ornithologist, saw a flock of passenger pigeons at Frankfort, Ky., in 1808, whose numbers he estimated to be more than two billion. Audubon described flights so dense that the sun was darkened; "they streamed across the sky like mighty rivers." As late as 1876, the birds had a nesting ground in Michigan which extended over an area 28 miles in length by three or four in width. In the migration period, the sound of the beating of the wings was so loud that hunters, touching elbows, could not hear each other's shouts. The limbs of trees were broken under the weight. Caught in storms, thousands would sometimes be drowned and the lake shores would be strewn with the bodies. The pigeons were hunted with guns of great bore. They were trapped in nets. At night they were beaten down with clubs. The nesting grounds were invaded by men and boys who shipped the birds to market in barrels, and if the price was too low to be profitable the hogs were fed with them. It had taken ages of evolution to bring the passenger pigeons to the form in which the white men beheld them. It had taken but a few years to destroy them.

The great flocks were no more suitable to the new order of things than the buffalo herds were. The pity is, however, that the slaughter was carried to the tragic end of complete annihilation.

NORMAL AGAIN

It is old times with the colonel again.

While he was in South America and for many weeks after his return, the reactionary press actually said nice things about him. It praised his services to exploration. It rebuked a traveling American who brought from Brazil a silly and impossible tale about the colonel. It all had a queer sound as if an angry and bellowing bull should suddenly sing a sweet and joyous song about spring.

But this unnatural benevolence couldn't last. The reactionary press of New York, city and state, is acting normal again. It is calling the colonel a horsethief quite as loudly and vindictively as, for years, it has been used to calling him. It has opened up its war chest of words that burn and sizzle and foam at the mouth, and is plastering the colonel with them as fast as the press can be run.

Once there was a darky who got stranded in the north. He walked his weary way through the stranger's country, begging food and shelter as he went. One evening, he asked a meal of a man who was sitting on his front porch. "What do you mean coming up here, you black rascal," shouted the proud householder, "I've notion to cut your heart out! Go round to the back door, as you ought to."

"Bless the Lord!" cried the wanderer, "I'se with mah' own folks again!"

We can imagine the colonel turning to the editorial page of one of his ancient enemies. "They're abusing me again," he says to himself. "They're just as much scared as ever. My! It's good to get back home!"

LUXURY AND UNIVERSITIES

"It is a serious matter that the colleges which started amid national penury have come into an era of ever-expanding national wealth," says the president of Brown university. "The institutions that were once tested by poverty are now being tested by a luxurious civilization around them."

The time was when the colleges were very much alike as regards the financial condition of the young men who attended them. Those with fat purses were few, those with flat purses many. There was a comfortable sense of democracy in the schools and no youngster, however worn his clothes and short his rations, suffered in mind because of his poverty. He had plenty of company. But the sudden enrichment of so many Americans has changed the atmosphere in many of the universities. Students come who have larger allowances than presidents of small town banks. They live in luxurious quarters. They have servants and automobiles and a thousand possessions of which the old-time students never dreamed.

It is a hard test for colleges getting more students of wealth than they can easily curb and control. But some schools reap an advantage from this state of affairs. They become known as poor boys' colleges and where, in another day there was a sprinkling of wild and wealthy youths, there are now none of them to deal with. They tend more and more to flock with their kind. Perhaps the problem will right itself. There will be schools highly trained in the art of combating the dry rot of luxury. There will be schools whose problem is simply that of keeping going, uncomplicated by wealth and luxury in the student body.

THE FINAL COSTS

Many men of more or less celebrity have speculated upon the ultimate cost of the war. One finds them telling the interviewer that the industry of continental Europe is ruined beyond recovery, that science and art and culture of every sort are cast back into barbarism, that it will take a half-century, and perhaps more, to restore the land to the semblance of what it was 10 weeks ago.

The war is terrible, but we cannot believe is as terrible as all that. It is astonishing how fast some countries have recovered after a disastrous war. Northern France seemed a waste in 1871 when the Germans had marched home and marked off a new boundary to their liking. Spain appeared lost to hope after the war which took from her Cuba and the Philippines. But France was on her feet again in a few years and had money to subscribe to the public loans and the private enterprises of the one who had brought her to the margin of national destruction. Spain was boasting her prosperity in only a little while after her ordeal.

There is a "bounce" in nations, as there is in individual human beings. The Europe of the year 1920, may, but for the rearrangement of frontiers, be unrecognizable from the Europe of the year 1913.

GREATEST OF BLUNDERS

There is one great thing which the taking of Antwerp has shown. This is:

That the invasion of Belgium was a terrible military blunder. That the shedding of Belgian blood was wholly unnecessary. That the destruction of Belgian cities, the obliteration of Belgian villages, the depopulation of the peaceful Belgian countryside, need never have been.

For if Antwerp could have been taken in ten days—Antwerp, whose fortifications were the equal of those of any other city on the continent—then the ring of forts along the French frontier could have been taken, and surely as easily. No fort has yet been built which could hold out indefinitely against the rain of terrible explosives it is possible to throw into it at a range of seven and a half miles. The French barriers would have crumbled into mortar and dust.

Berlin had caused the siege guns to be designed. It had seen them tested, had paid for them. But faith was not placed in them. Belgium was invaded in order to enter France where France was not fortified. Some one blundered. And because of that, Liege and Namur are ruins, the beautiful Louvain is but the shell of a city, Brussels is a captive and in a thousand fields lie the broken bodies of German soldiers and Belgian peasants.

"SCHOOLBOY ECONOMICS"

"American Industries," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, sneers at the "Buy-a-Bale" movement as being "of the class of schoolboy economics," and asks if any benefit to the country can possibly be reaped by paying a high price for cotton or any other commodity.

This, of course, is from the spinners' standpoint. If the south had been forced to sell its cotton at prices lower than the cost of production, it would be a fine thing for the mills. The mere prospect of the profit makes a stockholder's mouth water. But the "Buy-a-Bale" movement is holding up prices so that the farmer can pay his debt at the general store, feed his mule through the winter and maintain his credit until the corn, which next year is to take the place of cotton, can be husked and marketed.

If that is "schoolboy economics," it is too bad that the schoolboy isn't consulted a little bit in other matters of the sort. He might make this a more friendly and more helpful world. He might, indeed, smooth out some of those asperities between labor and capital which it is the special province of "American Industries" to keep sharpened to an envenomed edge.

CHEERING 'EM UP

The steel industry, if any, has a reasonable excuse for opening up its throat and uttering cries of woe and desolation and broken hopes. The war has tended to flatten out that part of the industry which escaped this treatment in the dull times of spring and early summer.

But the steel trade is bearing up philosophically. It is doing more than that. It is trying to breathe some cheerfulness into the entire business situation, to the end that these present blows shall be borne with fortitude and the new era of prosperity may discover us deserving.

"What this country needs more than ever," says Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, "is more courage. This is not the time for Americans to be quitters. It is a time for prudence and economy, but not for hysterical economy. There is danger that some of our business men in their over-caution will wreck the mechanism of their own organizations and injure everyone else."

The cyclonic part of the war's reaction upon American business is over. The adjustments to the new conditions have been made. There is no more need for keeping the sense of enterprise under anaesthetics than there is need, in the tornado belt, for taking up permanent residence in the cellar.

SLEEP BAD HABIT T. A. EDISON SAYS

Future People Won't Go to Bed at All, Inventor Asserts.

New York, Oct. 16.—Thomas A. Edison says: "Humanity will have to live in double shifts, by and by, because the world will be so crowded; and it will have to sleep less.

"By sleeping less it will enormously increase its productive power, for sleep is an absurdity, a bad habit.

"It will have to eat less because the world's population will be so great that its productiveness will not keep pace with a per capita consumption as great as that of the present time.

"By eating less it will enormously increase its efficiency and happiness and will do away with poverty."

These statements by the great inventor were drawn out in the course of a long talk occasioned by the 35th anniversary of his invention of the electric lighting system which occurs this month.

Edison expects more rapid progress in the future than the past has ever known. When asked him to tell something of his estimate of what his invention of the electric lamp really has accomplished, he said:

"It seems to have been the starting point for the whole era of electrical development," he answered. "You see," he went on, slowly, "as soon as the light was proved to be a practical thing it was plain that it was of paramount importance. It was clear that it must speedily and completely be developed. I estimate that 3 per cent of the work of developing our present electric lighting system was devoted to the perfection of the lamp, and that 97 per cent was devoted to the perfection of the system which makes the lamp available for practical usefulness.

Meter Was a Problem.

"The problems involved in the distribution of electricity for lighting purposes throughout large communities and its sale to the consumer, by meter measurement, involved an enormous amount of study and hard labor. To make each light independent of all other lights was a great task.

"About the only help I had in the development of the electric light lay in the fact that the scientific world was against me, and recited Ohm's law to prove the case.

"It was an interesting situation. I turned the Ohm's law around and did what was regarded as the opposite of that which it provided for, and found that it applied to the reversed situation perfectly. But I wasn't satisfied with this success. I wanted to furnish power as well as light as soon as the wires were spread through the streets.

"Presently we put the world's first electric railway into operation at Menlo Park, and I was sure that the idea was pratical. Its development needed money, though, and capital was hesitant. Indeed, I was assured by the greatest financial figures in Wall street that this scheme of operating railroads by electricity was the craziest idea that ever had been advanced by any one assuming to be sane.

"I had carefully gathered all the figures of the cost of horse cars and their operation and was sure that the substitution of electric power for horse power would result in an enormous saving. Indeed, I knew, and my knowledge was exact. I knew electric traction was the coming thing, and a very big thing. But it fooled me.

Had Underestimated It.

"It was bigger than I thought it was. I had made a better guess than Wall street had, but my guess had been far from adequately prophetic. It was so big that it amazed me. It increased traffic startlingly. As a matter of fact, electric traction has increased street car traffic, I estimate, by 500 per cent.

"The first electric cars revealed a facility of operation and a rapidity of movement which no one but myself seemed to have expected.

"Their multiplication of traffic was enormous, their effect upon street railway receipts was very great. Then the men in Wall street, who had declared them to be a crazy dream, began to speculate in electric traction stock. They have been at it ever since.

"I don't believe the electric light has ever stirred much sentiment in me. I had so much trouble and worry in connection with the perfection and introduction of the lights that I never have had time for sentiment about them.

"I believe they have expanded what we may describe as 'day,' and that that has increased the possibilities of effective human effort. I rather like to think of that.

"Everything which decreases the sum total of man's sleep increases the sum total of man's capabilities. There really is no reason why men should go to bed at all, and the man of the future will spend far less time in bed than the man of the present does, just as the man of the present spends far less time in bed than the man of the past did.

"As a matter of fact a very simple bit of arithmetical figuring will show that by and by humanity will have to live in double shifts, so that there may be room upon the earth for all the people.

"The day of life in double shifts will come in spite of war. Medical science will save more lives this year than war will take, no matt how terrifically murderous that war may be.

"In the old days man went up and down with the sun. A million years from now he won't go to bed at all. Really, sleep is an absurdity, a bad habit. We can't suddenly throw off the thralldom of the habit, but we shall throw it off.

"Humanity can adjust itself to almost any circumstances. Not so very long ago we had a good deal of trouble here in the factory while we were trying to perfect the disk record for our phonographs. Eight of us then started upon the work with very definite intentions of wasting just as little time as possible. For five weeks we put in from 145 to 150 hours a week each at the job. One hundred and fifty hours a week means more than 21 hours a day—and we all gained weight.

"The man who sleeps too much suffers from it in many ways and gains nothing from it. The average man who sleeps is continually oppressed with lassitude.

Never Had a Dream.

"I have never overslept, and I have never had a dream, good or bad, so far as I know, in my life.

"Nothing in the world is more dangerous to the efficiency of humanity than too much sleep, except, perhaps, stimulation. The elimination of all stimulants would be a fine thing for the race. The temperance movement's advance ought to be a subject for general congratulation. Presently we shall be cutting out tobacco, tea and coffee, and we all shall be better for it.

"Suppose a crusade which would educate the people might be started which would keep the 90,000,000 people of the United States out of bed one hour each night.

"That would add 365 hours a year to each individual's life, or much more than a month of working days of 10 hours each. To the 90,000,000 it would give about 3,500,000,000 hours every year.

"I can think of no way in which a vast addition to the wealth of the world could be made so certainly as by this method, but this nation and the world will be slow in its adoption. But there is a vast economic gain which humanity may make without the help of any new invention.

"Another and even greater one might be accomplished if the world would stop its overeating. I consume five ounces to a meal, three times a day, including the water in the food. I drink lots of water.

"The man engaged at hard physical labor, whose work makes the engine of his body require more fuel than mine does, could get on perfectly well with eight or ten ounces to a meal, although he might find the achievement of the habit difficult.

"On the average men would get on better if they reduced their food consumption by two-thirds. They do the work of three horsepower engines and consume the fuel which should operate 50 horsepower engines.

Would Erase Poverty.

"If the world would cease its overeating it thereby would do away with poverty. Stop and think this matter out. We now are consuming as food 600,000 bushels of wheat to accomplish a result which would be accomplished better by the consumption of 200,000 bushels of wheat.

"This is wasteful in more ways than one. In the first place, it wastes the wheat, and, by making the supply short, makes it expensive and decreases the power of each acre of land to support human life.

"In the second place, it increases the death—and illness—rate of those who overeat. Putrefaction of foodstuffs in the lower intestines is the cause of most diseases.

"Humanity will never reach its ultimate development until it cuts down sleep and food. I consider this the most important conclusion which I have come to during my years of hard and constant effort."

Sunday School

THE WORLD'S WORST TRAITOR

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 25 Is "Jesus and Judas."—Matt. 26:14-25, 47-50; 27:3-10.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Only a very few names are known to all the civilized world; and there is but one that is the synonym of treason, ingratitude and black disloyalty. To say "Judas," is to call up the world's one personality whose name is synonymous with all that humanity instinctively despises. The worst adjective that can be applied to any man today is to call him a "Judas."

Yet "Judas, the Traitor," was once Judas the loyal, warm-hearted, aspiring Jewish patriot, seeking to follow the best light he could find. As a mother sees her innocent babe in the face of her murderer son, so we cannot help recalling the other Judas, the man who might have been.

Orthodox, but a Traitor.

Only one of the twelve apostles came from ultra-orthodox Judea, and he was Judas. The aristocracy of the Jewish religion was found in the province of Judea. They counted themselves a little more loyal to Jehovah and the law than their fellow Jews from other parts. By ancestry and environment, Judas had greater advantages than his comrades. He was the ultra-orthodox disciple whose home was nearest the temple and its religious privileges.

If any man is counting on his family line, or his social and religious standing to deliver him from disloyalty and sin, he would better take a long look at the case of Judas. No man is so high that he may not fall low. Church membership does not save one from treason to Christ. Even activity in religious work is no guarantee that one may not fall into grievous sin. The first simple message of the Judas story is to be self-distrustful and modest. "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."

"One ship drives east, another drives west,
While the selfsame breezes blow;
'Tis the set of the sails, and not of the gales,
That bids them where to go.

"Like the winds of the air are the wars of the fates,
As we journey along through life.
'Tis the set of the soul that decides the goal,
And not the storm or the strife."

My Way, or Not at All.

No man knows the hour when Judas, the loyal, expectant and trustful disciple, began to change into Judas, the resentful, scheming, avaricious traitor. Evidently his first disloyalty was his unwillingness to trust Christ's plan. In common with the other disciples, he did not approve of Christ seting up a spiritual kingdom intead of a temporal. All his expectations had been directed toward the restoration of earthly power. He had always held in mind the possibility of a large place for himself. Sure of his own worldly wisdom, he could not agree to what he regarded as an anti-climax for the career of Jesus and His friends. He represented a large number of us who are willing to serve God, but on our own terms.

Then Judas was a lover of money. Avarice ate into his soul like a gangrene. The old church fathers labeled avarice as one of the seven deadly sins, and with reason. It is not only a sin in itself, but it begets a whole swarm of other sins.

Perfectly respectable and law-abiding persons are the ones likeliest to be overwhelmed by this sin of avarice, which slays more souls than the sin of murder. We are fond of calling it "thrift," "prudence," "business sagacity," when it is nothing but sheer, stark, ruthless love of money. Avarice made Judas a murderer and a traitor; even as it has changed many another God-fearing man into a hard, cruel, suspicious, money-grabbing oppressor of his fellow-men. In the black shadow of the Judas crime, may we not forswear solemnly the beginnings of the deadly sin of avarice?

Running With a New Crowd.

Sweeter, tenderer and more beautiful than all the prayer meetings ever held was that which Jesus shared with His disciples on the last night in the upper room. The comfort of that gathering has blessed the world for 19 centuries since. Judas shirked it. He had no taste for prayer meetings—a symptom of his moral and spiritual decline, which he did not fully realize himself. He forsook the gathering in the upper room before the last supper was instituted and sought out a crowd more in accord with his new mood.

Imagine the horror of it! Judas who had walked day and night in the sweet fellowship of Jesus and the Eleven, was now consorting with the Pharisees and priests and aristocratic foes of Jesus. We see him next the center of a crowd made up of temple police, Roman soldiers and the bloodthirsty mob. Little joy he had in this company.

Nor did they have any more pleasure in him. In all that mob who accompanied him to the trysting-place of Jesus, there was none so low as to respect the traitor. He had betrayed his manhood. The very men who used him, cast him off, and bade him bear his own sin and shame.

No man ever was permanently satisfied with a bad bargain. News has recently come from Ireland concerning a well known figure in the financial world, who was a passenger on the ill-fated Titanic. He used his authority to secure a place in one of the boats, although many women and children were drowned. The whole world pointed a finger of scorn at him. He was obliged to retire from all his official positions. Now he has secluded himself in an Irish estate where even the peasants curse his name as they pass his gates. In every bitter hour of the existence that he thought would be sweet life, he now knows that death were far better than this odium. He betrayed his manhood and has learned the Judas lesson, that he gave all and got nothing. It was logical that Judas should kill himself; for all that makes life worth living had been killed for him by his denial of his own manhood.

Love's Sign as Treason's Token.

Some persons deny that there is a devil, but no explanation short of Satan himself can account for the act of Judas, when he came to point out his Master and friend to his murderers. Disappointment, ambition, overwhelming avarice, might account for his traffcking with the enemies of Christ, but to betray him by a kiss—that needs Satan for its explanation.

It was not a casual kiss, a dainty peck at the lips, such as we see two women give when they meet. The Greek word shows us that Judas kissed his Master with all the passionate ardor of unrestrained affection. A better translation would be—"He kissed him again and again;" as the prodigal's father kissed his returning son; and as the grateful woman kissed the feet of the Master. The same word is used in all these cases. Delilah's betrayal of Samson was not comparable to this horrible simulation of the highest devotion for the purpose of the lowest betrayal.

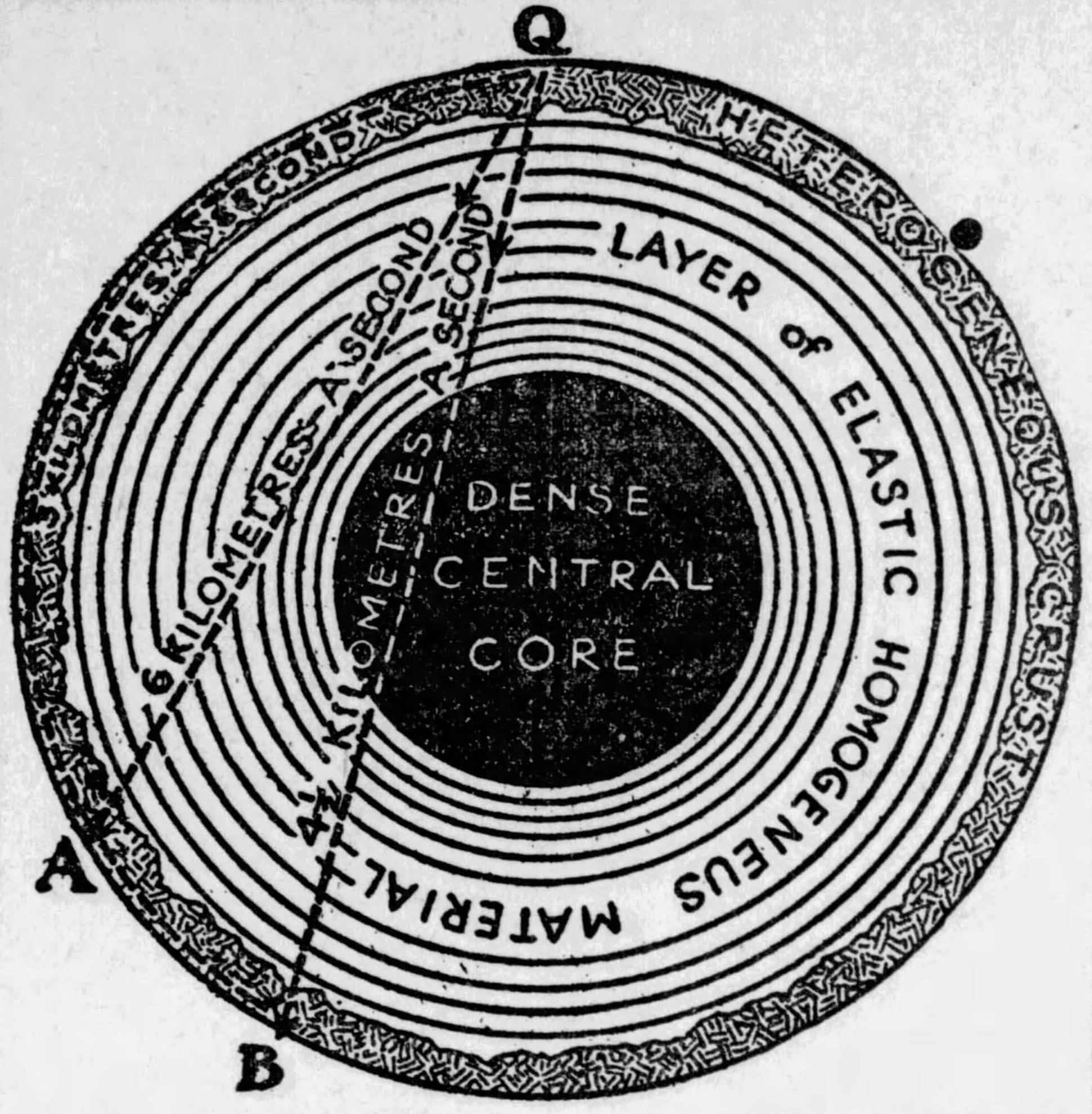
"Hail! Master!" The familiar and affectionate old greeting of the comrade days when the Twelve traveled together with their Lord, was the word that accompanied the act of betrayal. There was not one of the beholders, who possessed a vestige of manhood, that did not loathe this ingrate's act, and he thus sold his best friend to death for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

Those who have looked most deeply into life, are assured that one of the master-words to dominate conduct is loyalty. The good business man and the successful politician alike count this the cardinal virtue. They stand true to those who have any claim upon their allegiance.

Loyalty alone is worth while. Friends may prove false, but we, at least, may stand true. As Shakespeare says, "Love is not love which alters whes it alteration finds." The simple reason why thousands of American homes are being shipwrecked is that they have lost sight of the pre-eminent place of loyalty, which transcends even the obligations of love. In religious work, in business, in politics, in social life, loyalty is the virtue which, perhaps more than any other, is called for at the present time.

Judas was the greatest of all human catastrophes, the completest of mortal failures. Let us learn from his abject figure that it is only worth while in life to follow the example of Judas' steadfast Master, who, "Having loved his own, . . . he loved them unto the end."

Earth Has Dense Center, According to Scientists



Q is the site of an earthquake. A seismograph situated at A, distant 120 degrees of arc, records first the waves that go straight through the earth, and these reach it at a speed of six kilometers a second. Then it gets the waves that pass around through the heterogeneous crust of the earth, which travel at about three kilometers a second. A seismograph at B, distant 150 degrees of arc from the earthquake center, receives the direct waves at a speed of only four and a half kilometers a second, showing that they have passed through some mass of matter which has refracted or retarded them. This gives rise to the hypothesis of an exceedingly dense central core.

THE very latest answer to the immemorial question, "What is inside the earth?" is furnished by earthquakes, or, more correctly, by a deep student of such shocks of the earth's crust, says the New York World. And his answer seems so reasonable and it fits in so well with all known phenomena that it is accepted by scientific men as the best yet offered.

In his opening address before the section on geology of the British Association at its recent meeting in Australia Sir Thomas H. Holland discussed all the theories of the interior of the earth, but leaned strongly to that set forth by R. D. Oldham. He said the others were all hypotheses. This was the nearest approach to actual observation.

When an earthquake takes place delicate instruments called seismographs record it at distant points. "Some of the waves sent forth from an earthquake center travel through the earth and some travel around by its superficial crust, the former reaching the distant seismograph before the latter," said Sir Thomas Holland in his address. The seismograph records prove that the waves passing through the earth are of two kinds, traveling at two different speeds. So there are three well-marked phases of an earthquake shock, the third of which is that of the waves passing through the earth's crust. These have an average speed of three kilometers a second, as proved by the length of time elapsing between the shock and the moment of its recording.

"It is thus assumed," continued Sir Thomas, "that the waves giving rise to the first and second phases in each distant seismographic record, by following approximately along the chord of the arc between the places of origin and the instrument, pass through deeper layers of the earth when the seismograph is farther away, the material at greater depths being presumably more elastic, as well as denser.

"But Oldham has shown that when the seismograph is as much as 150 degrees from the earthquake center there is a remarkable decrease in the mean apparent rate of propagation of the waves giving the second phase in the record, from more than six to about four and a half kilometers a second. There is also a drop, although not nearly so marked, in the apparent speed of the waves of the first phase when transmitted to a seismograph 150 degrees or more distant from the earthquake origin.

"Oldham concludes that this decrease of apparent rate for waves traveling through the earth to places much more than 120 degrees distant is due to their passing into a central core, four tenths of the radius in thickness, composed of matter which transmits the waves at a markedly slow speed. Thus the earthquake waves which emerge at a distance not greater than 120 degrees from their origin do not enter this central core, while those which pass into the earth to a greater depth than six-tenths of the radius are supposed to be refracted on entering, and again on leaving, the postulated core, in which the rate of transmission of an elastic wave of distortion is very much slower than in the main mass of the earth around. In consequence of the refraction of these waves on passing through the central core, places situated at about 140 degrees from an earthquake origin should be in partial shadow, due to the great dispersion of the distortional waves, and the few records made so far by seismographs thus situated with regard to great earthquakes show that there is either no, or at most a doubtful, record for the second phase, which is known to be due to the so-called distortional waves.

"If these observations be confirmed by further records, we are justified in assuming that below the heterogeneous crust there is a thick shell of elastic material, fairly homogeneous to about six-tenths of the radius, surrounding a central core, four-tenths in thickness, which possesses physical properties utterly unlike those of the outer layers; for in this core the 'distortional' waves are either damped completely or are transmitted at very much lower speeds than in the shell."

Want Peace Pictures on Postage Stamps

Urging a new-doctrine of the patriotism of peace instead of the patriotism of war, a movement started by the Toledo Universal Peace Conference leaders may result in a petition being sent to the authorities at Washington asking that all new postal stamps bear designs of peace and industry intead of the likenesses of great warriors.

According to the peace devotees the design of a workman at his anvil or a farmer in his field would be preferred to the present plan of placing the picture of the leaders of revolutions on postal cards and postage stamps.

VARIETIES

In 1912 Germany produced a min output valued at $592,250,000.

Amazon valley this year shipped 178,685 pounds of crude rubber.

Siam is not suited for cattle rais and must import dairy products.

California is advertising its cann industry in moving pictures all o the world.

American women yearly buy m than $10,000,000 worth of millinery s plies from France.

The silk industry of Italy is partic larly affected by the war, exports ha ing virtually ceased.

It is stated that no city in the wo produces newspapers in such a varie of languages as New York.

An Argentine refiner has succeed in making an oil useful in the manu facture of soap from grape seeds.

Electric railways in the Uni States employ 282,461 persons at yearly cost in salaries of $200,890,00

The highest hotel in the Uni States will be erected in California an elevation of 12,000 feet above level.

Juniper from the Indian reservati of New Mexico and Arizona may pr an excellent source of material lead pencils.

The florists of New York are said be losing $5,000 a day because of war, as there are no orders for stea er bouquets.

An excellent substitute for horseh in upholstery is being made in the B hamas from the waste made in clea ing sisal fiber.

Shipment of German potash fr the port of Antwerp is now allow No prohibition is placed on ves clearing from Belgium.

Holland's bulb industry will su from the war, but the growers ha determined to pay lower wages and destroy a third of the crop.

An electric railroad in Pennsylva has adopted cars that may be u either for freight or passengers, seats folding against the sides.

A Canadian soap factory, cost $300,000, is to be erected in Hamil Ontario, by a Cincinnati firm for s plying its trade in the Dominion.

Russian railroads protect ties a telegraph poles against decay by so ing them for several months before ing in strong brine.

A new type of water tower for fig ing fires projects an arm into a bui ing and from it throws a number streams of water at different angle

A Russian woman is leading an e pedition which has started to cro Arabia at its widest part and whi will try to penetrate land never befo explored.

Fire losses and the expense of fi prevention cost the United States mo each year than the total value of th production of gold, silver, copper a petroleum.

The winner among 29 entries in contest for military aeroplane engi that will last several months will r ceive a $25,000 prize from the Briti government.

Motion pictures of insects in fli show that they regulate their spe by changing the inclination of th wings rather than by altering the ra pidity of their motion.

Potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, cele lettuce, carrots and turnips of fi quality are extensively grown in Y kon territory, Canada. Potatoes a the principal crop, retailing at 5 cen a pound.

Among other minerals the marbles Greece must be placed in the fir rank, no country being so rich in th product as the Hellenic kingdom Seemingly inexhaustible beds are t be found in Attica, Euboea and Pe oponnesos.

The Mexican Indians deirved fro their ancestors, the Aztecs, the metho of making the poison of Talavatchi is a subtle drug, the constituents which are not known. The pecul effect of the poison is to destroy th mind, while only slightly affecting th body.

Geologists estimate that the co fields of Shansi province, China, great enough to meet the world's d mands for more than a thousa years. Iron ore has also been fou in large deposits in central China, an of the finest quality.

Holland's safety in time of war in her ability to flood great tracts land. William of Orange flooded t country in 1574, and by so doing dro out the Spanish invaders. The sam policy was adopted on the occasion the French invasion of 1672.

The wife of a Bulgarian rarely go out without her husband, does not r ceive callers in her husband's absenc seldom appears in a restaurant, a ca or a place of public amusement, an never goes to any such place unle her husband accompanies her.

As a part of its display at the Pa ama-Pacific international expositio Japan will bring the materials for beautiful building that will be a r production of the famous teahouse Kinkakuji, more than one thousa years old, and one of the most exqu site examples of Japanese architectu in existence.

A very noted diamond is the one sapphire blue tint, known as the Ho diamond, which is valued at abo $100,000. It is thought to have bee cut from a blue stone which was on owned by Louis XIV. and which di appeared during the French Revolu tion.

The area of Greece previous to th recent war with Turkey was 25,0 square miles and there was a popu lation of about 2,670,000. As a resul of the war the boundaries of the He lenic kingdom increased 19,690 squar miles and 2,130,000 persons were adde to the population.

Many English firms have posted no tices that the services of unmarrie men of military age will be dispense with, bringing this pressure to bea toward inducing the men to enlis They offer, however, a bonus to th men who enlist to make up for th small pay received in the army.

It has been calculated by a govern ment botanist that one seed of cott given the application of all possib care and skill would produce 80,00 000,000 seeds in six years, and he giv an actual case of the production 11,000 bushels of seed of a pure strai of wheat from a single grain in fiv years, without the exercise of an special care.

The Victoria Cross is to England th equivalent of what the Legion of hon is to France, the former being insti tuted by royal warrant in 1856, and open to all officers and men of th army and navy. The Legion of Hono was created by Napoleon when firs consul. The two orders are the mos coveted in the two countries.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Battle Cry

MARTHA HOLDEN

I HAVE been helping to make Ohio dry. Of course a woman can't do much, and after all it is a man's fight, but three of us went along to boost in a county parade last Thursday.

We left the court house square of a near-by county seat at 9 o'clock in the morning. It looked like rain, but that did not detain 600 enthusiastic "Drys" who wound in gay procession out of the town, and along the white roads bordered with the last glorious bloom of Autumn. The ironweed was only a shade less purple than our flowing pennants, the winter wheat in its vast acreage, only a trifle more vivid than the streamers which floated from every car bearing the device, "Vote Ohio Dry."

The tapestried banners of the woods, and the folds of Old Glory vied with each other in a continual inspiration of cheerfulness.

When, about a mile out rain began to fall. We only drew our robes closer, and settled ourselves to the coziness of a luxurious back seat, and a view of gray and misty landscape, which would have delighted the eyes of an audience far more critical than ours. For we were in constant visual possession of most exquisite studies for paintings. Sheep, feeding in fields of copper-red furze; expectant black faced sheep, who stopped their cropping to note our approach, and thereby posed to perfection. Spotted cattle grazing against a background of gold and crimson woodland, excited horses running neck and neck in the fragrant fields, beating their hoofs into the softened turf, and wheeling as in a chariot race.

There were peaceful barnyard scenes, with flocks of white chickens, and wandering geese. Pink pigs there were in plenty, and brown ones, with black spots.

Near a winding stream, wandering lazily between its willow borders, we heard a quail whistle, and just after we crossed the bridge a meadow lark sang us a farewell summer song. Best of all were the country homes, with their garden beds of bright geranium and salvia, and wondrous hedges of dahlias in their prime.

Women and little children waved to us from the porches, and at every wayside, school stood a knot of bright garbed children, gayer than the dahlia hedges, holding high their little flags in recognition of the cause.

Our schedule included villages both wet and dry. As we wound into the leafy Main street of J—— and up to the bandstand near the hotel, groups of men came out from the bar in the rear, readjusted their latest cheekful of tobacco, and prepared to enjoy the exercises.

One hundred and fifty touring cars with banners flying grouped themselves as they might about the speaker's stand. A set of portable steps was placed to the trap door of the stand, the bugler mounted, followed by the speakers, and a male quartet from one of the townships. From a leaflet whose outer cover bore Ohio's map, with dry counties indicated white and the inscription "We Will Make the Map All White, November 3. 1914," the quartet sang appropriate songs, set to the good old war tunes, John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia," "The Fight Is On," and many more.

Then every body sang and the village streets re-echoed with the thrilling chorus, "Help Save Ohio, Help Save Ohio, She Is in Danger Today, Help Save Ohio, Help Save Ohio, O, Vote the Rum Curse Away," to the tune of "Throw Out the Lifeline." One of the quartet had a way of keeping tune with his right leg, throwing it into the air at harmonious intervals, to the fascinated interest of all beholders.

At noon, a town or two further on, the school children and teachers walked in the rain with flags, emblems and flowers. Six boys bore aloft a long banner inscribed, "Protect Us, by Voting Dry."

After the parade and speeches, the children carried about to the cars, pails of hot coffee, with clusters of new tin cups. It was a welcome hospitality, for most of the tourists had brought with them a cold luncheon, and hot coffee on a wet day is almost intoxicating in its joyous stimulation.

At the last town, the improvised platform was a hay wagon, drawn up before the general store. The sidewalk here is crowded, and the speakers, bare-headed and rain-soaked hand out wet and dry statistics and put stories to an audience enroofed by dripping umbrellas. Despite the down-pour every man bows his head at the singing of what the leader calls the prayer verse of our great national hymn.

"Our Father's God to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee We Sing, Long May Our Land Be Bright, With Freedom's Holy Light, Protect Us by Thy Might, Great God Our King."

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

LAST HOUR

If I had but 60 minutes to live I would use all my will power, and invoke God's grace to help to keep perfectly calm and collected, that my every precious last minute might be used profitably.

First of all, though having lived a Christian life, I would search diligently to see if there were anything in my life to bar me from God's presence. I would allow no other thoughts, no other desires to come before me until I was sure beyond the shadow of a doubt that "it is well with my soul."

Then I would go about setting my house in order. I would consider the spiritual welfare of my family; try to determine whether I had made any mistakes in the religious, moral and physical training of my children. If I recognized such mistakes I would candidly admit them and try to rectify them, if possible to do so. I would urge upon them the great need of living clean, upright lives, with due regard for nature's laws, that they might become strong, useful men and women, and such citizens as would wield good and not evil for their country.

Having been careful in business matters, my last "will and testament" would not have to be considered at this late hour.

With a kindly remembrance of friends and forgiveness of enemies, if any existed, I would, for the comfort of those left behind, smilingly leave them with the words: "Let not your hearts be troubled."—A Blade Reader.

MIDGET APPROVED

"Hurrah!" I feel like throwing my hat in the air and shouting for the lady who has had the courage to come out and strike such a straight-from-the-shoulder blow at the illogical existing double standards, as "Midget" has done. There are some good lessons in her letter for us all if we will only apply them.

That there are all sorts of extreme and freakish fashions is undeniable, but the person who puts in his time criticizing and finding all manner of evil in them only shows what thoughts are on his own mind. "Those who wear red glasses see red."

I read the letters by Dem and Rep. Bachelors, and find grains of truth in all, but we must recognize there is but one rational standard and that a single standard for both sexes; and, although it may seem strange when you know that I am a "bachelor" myself, I have always advocated a single standard, and that rigidly enforced, as the only solution of some of the hardest social problems that confront civilized society today, or for the future.

While Bobby Burns may have said "a man's a man for a' that," it is not reasonable to construe it to mean that he can act a mule or monkey and be a man. You remember the poet also said something about honest worth. Please refer to Burns: (it is what you are that counts, after all, no matter what one's position may be in the social scale); earls may be churls, etc. There are three things that count largely in making one's character what it is, i. e., good heredity, environment and personal efforts. It is nice to be thrown in a good environment, in the care of a good, godly mother and friends. Without conscientious, persistent personal effort I am afraid we would not build very high or noble.

Like "Midget," I am from Ohio, and believe that mother is the best friend a boy or girl ever has in this world. I have lost my mother and possibly appreciate her more since she has gone beyond earthly cares. I feel that if we could only know what a loss it is more of us would try to apreciate our mothers more while they are with us. My mother's last words on earth to me were: "You have been a good son and so good to me." What boy would not rather have that left with him than the millions of the wealthy with a reproach on his soul? Have also passed the quarter century milestone and agree with our friend Midget that both sexes should strive to live to one standard and appreciate honest worth wherever found.

Thank you, Midget, for your bravery in bringing this subject before the Peace Page in such a fearless manner; am sure heroines still live.—Scribendi, Ohio.

THE NOBODIES

Henry Ward Beecher once said there were two ways of measuring a man. One was according to his abilities or achievements, in which one man might be worth more than a hundred or even a thousand others. This was man's way of measuring, he said. Another way was to regard even the most insignificant human being as of such infiniate value as to be beyond all comparison becausee he is one of God's creatures, made in His image, and possessing infinite values. How seldom we recognize the "nobodies" at their real human worth. We load the hero with medals and wreaths and compliments, and even kisses, which is all right in its place, and so far as a recognition of heroism goes. Did you ever think that it is even greater than heroism, great as that is, to be even a "nobody" if an innocent and inoffensive one? I do not say that it is better to be "nobody" than "somebody," but I do say that to be even a "nobody" is of itself infinitely greater than heroism.

I believe in hero medals, but I think the world would do well to supplant much of its hero worship with a true and sincere love and recognition of the "nobodies," especially if they behave themselves. The ideal gentleman of all history was St. Paul. Among the many he instructed the church to salute are some the world knows nothing of. They were of the "nobodies." Jesus Christ not only recognized the "nobodies," but made Himself one of them and became a footwasher. If you are a "nobody," and don't recognize yourself, then you are worse than a "nobody," and what is worse, you in a measure deserve to be.—H. G. M., Tennessee.

WOMAN TRUER THAN MAN?

Just as soon as our Blade comes, I can hardly wait to see what is on the Peace page, and I feel almost as though I knew some of the people who express their ideas. I have been interested in what some have said on the subject of women's dress. I do not blame them, when I see some of the dresses worn on the streets, I feel like hiding my face and just feel ashamed that a woman whom God made of finer material than man, could so far forget. I heard one of the best sermons preached on the subject of, Why Woman Sunk Lower in Sin Than Man. In the end it was summed up, that the reason was because they were made of finer material than man.—A. Newcomer, N. Y.

Welcome, Newcomer, and come again. Our New York state brothers and sisters are waking up and we enjoy their letters. Let us hear more from the splendid state so rich in educational facilities. Let us hear some of your methods for the distribution of books among the farms.

We might add to our list of subjects for discussion, one suggested by Newcomer, Is fine feeling a question of sex?—M. H.

Boy Scout Tells a London Editor Why He Resigned

Dear Mr. Editor—I want you to know just the reason why I resigned from the "D" company of the West London Boy Scouts.

Of course, when the war broke out, we all volunteered for active service, except a few chaps who had to take their people to the seaside, which is an awful bore; but one has to do one's duty in war time. Hollis Tertius was the only one who flunked. He went off to play in a kids' tennis tournament somewhere, and when we get him back at school we're going to teach him the meaty end of a tennis racquet.

The rest of us had our names sent in to the K. of K. as willing to serve in any capacity, here or with the allies or on secert service in Germany. Of course, I know now it was a great mistake to write "any capacity," but at the time I didn't think K. would take a mean advantage of a chap like that. Let me tell you what happened.

For a week I was on aid-de-camp duty at the war office, acting as galloper to the assistant secretary of the military motor bus department, and it was fine work, especially with one's blue ticket to carry you free all over London. But then K. sent an order to transfer me to the Mayfair ambulance corps. Of course, I thought it was meant for promotion. Any chap would have. I'd seen a lot of hard service, and whatever K. thinks, I know I deserved promotion.

Listen to what they did to me at that bally amateur nurse-shop. It was run by a crowd of dressed-up society ladies, all trying to look frantically busy, and all of them giving orders to every one else. One of them said to me, with a lorgnette: "I hope you have come prepared to obey orders." Wasn't that enough to put up any chap's back for a start?

Still, I was honestly ready to do any duty they could call on a soldier for. I want you, Mr. Editor, and everybody else to know that.

They sent me upstairs to the nursery, where they were teaching a lot of young society girls and flappers how to serve in a hospital. First, they started to bandage me. They kept on with bandages and splints and tourniquets, one girl after another, the whole day long, and I tell you if our chaps were to muddle and fumble things like they do, we'd duck them in a horse trough.

The next day I had to change into a nightshirt and lie in bed, and have the sheets changed under me, and to be fed on the gruel they made, and be mauled about by them, until one felt like a bally four-year-old.

On the third day they were teaching those girls washing—I mean washing patients. You can just imagine what kind of idiots they must be to want to be taught how to hold a sponge and how to know when hot water is hot! The lady who was demonstrating washed me mostly all over, and then left me for the girls to practice on.

I wasn't supposed to have any feelings in the matter. I was just a wax dummy. I was to lie there and be washed all day long.

Now, I stood it while seven girls washed my face, one after another, but when an eighth, a flapper of 17, came up with a sponge, and a silly grin on her like a Cheshire cat, all ready to jam the soapsuds into my eyes, I jumped out of bed and said: "No, I'm dashed if I will!"

I put on my uniform, went straight out of the house, and wrote to K. about it. I got no reply, so I sent in my resignation.

I want you to know that I am ready to do any soldier's duty, but I absolutely will not let eight grinning Cheshire cats wash my face!

That's final.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. D. M., Maine, thanks you for cards sent her sick husband. He enjoyed them very much, and they helped to cheer his last days.

Leo Fagan, Marion, Ind., thanks you all for cards. He is now able to go on crutches, after a severe operation.

Mrs. B. R. B., Wash., who sends the poem, James Bird, writes: "The reason James Bird deserted is not given in the song. After the victory was won, there was no need of his staying and he decided he would go home, not deeming it was necessary to get permission from the officer, and not thinking it was really a desertion; but army laws are rigid, and his fate was to die. In view of his faithfulness and courage, a messenger was sent for a pardon for him, and as he came in sight with it he was just too late, and the fatal shot was fired."

Will someone tell me where I can get the original music to "The Lost Chord"? Twice I have bought sheet music, but it is not what I wish. I recall it in a little hymn book containing "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters." If anyone knows of this old book, please write.—Mrs. Burton G. Mattice, Blenheim, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

Mrs. W. A. Y., Mass., had six Bibles to give away, and one Andersonville history. She had many more than enough requests for both, but she appreciates your kindly interest.

I occasionally see an article from an old veteran, both Blue and Gray. I was a soldier 1861-5. I enjoy the articles from the comrades, from both North and South.—W. R. M., Mich.

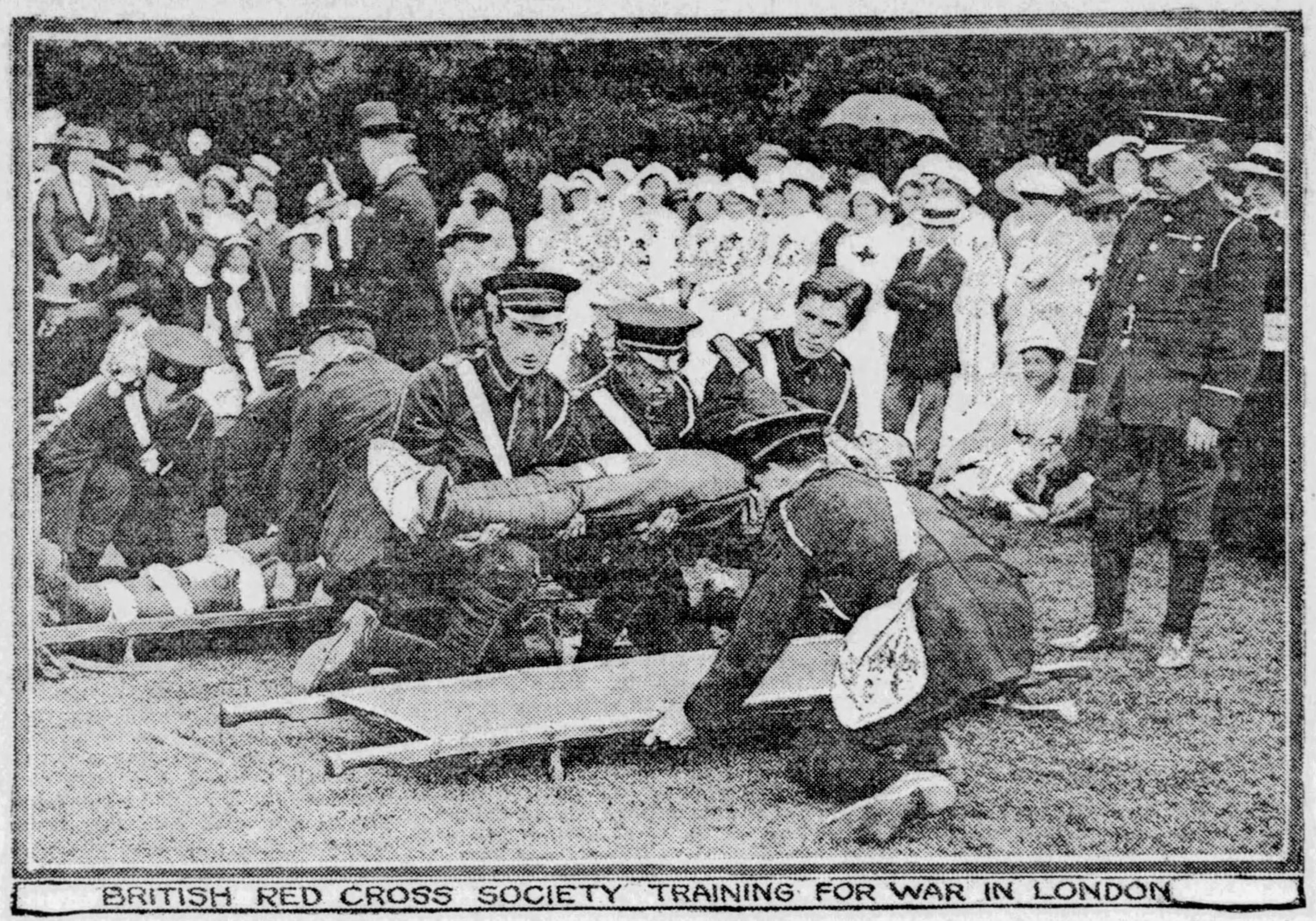
Sitting at dinner with men who had been working in the fodder field I said: "I should rather be a hired hand in America than a king in Europe," and they all agreed with me. We are all putting our trust in the power that rules the universe and in the men at the Whitehouse to steer our ship of state clear.—W. K. B., Tenn.

"I do love the Poets' Corner and the Peace Page. I am an old-time cowboy of the Texas trail days and buffalo times. I was born at St. Albans, Vt., and am now living in California and I love this country.—C. M. C., Cal.

Please write us some cowboy reminiscences, as you promised. We all enjoy stories of the early western days.—M. H.

M. M. A. M. asks who is the author of the poem, "How big was Alexander, Pa?"

TRAINING ENGLISH RED CROSS NURSES FOR WAR; LONDON SEES NOTHING BUT SUCH SCENES NOW



BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY TRAINING FOR WAR IN LONDON

England is reported to be a feverish training camp for its soldiers. London and its environs look like an armed camp. The public gardens are used for training demonstrations. The picture shows the Red Cross officers demonstrating ambulance service to a squad of new nurses. Supposedly wounded soldiers are being placed on stretchers. England realizes that Germany is planning to attack her. Recruits for the army are being hastily trained for actual service.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can.
To all the people you can.
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA

I live in the northern part of the state and very near the White Top Mountains, where many people go to spend their vacations. I noticed a letter in the M. G. R. from Lizzie Wyatt. I think we live very close together, even if we have not met. California Blossom I quite agree with you and Bachelor of Tennessee on the ladies' fashions. They are very unbecoming and C. C. H., N. Y., must be a slave of fashion to write as she did. What has become of the "Girl in the Calico Dress" and South Dakota Bachelor? Let's hear from you all. Wyoming Girl come again and give us some more of your Picnic Frolics. North Carolina Boosters, come on; let's not get behind. I will come again and boost the northern part of the state.—Billie of N. C.

Keep on boosting, Billie, and all the rest of you please respond to Billie's call.—M. H.

A GOOD HOBBY

As so many have expressed their views of their county, and its surroundings, I thought I would try and slip in and chat with them all; and tell them how much I enjoy reading their different descriptions of their home life and country. Of course, I like the rest of them, am a great lover of home and the county in which I live. I live in Marshall county, northern Indiana. We have some of the finest lakes in the world. Old Maxinkuckee has some of the prettiest scenery around its shores and its beautiful beach, and gravel bottom, a beautiful place to go bathing. It is fed by springs and flowing wells, and its banks are above the water and one can see all over the lake from every point.

Fishing is good most any time of the year. Some of you cowgirls who love to see the mountains and ride horseback, and I would not forget the Girl from Virginia, I invite you at any time to come and I will spend a day with any of you fishing. Our country is well supplied with lakes.

Our country in parts is hilly, but not large hills. We have some as fine farming land as there is in the world. Once there was large timber grew in Marshall county. Black walnut, yellow popular, oak of every kind, but that is nearly all gone. We had pretty good crops here this season.

We have one of the finest military academies on the banks of Lake Maxinkuckee, in the world. Sometime I will write and give you a description of their work and school. My hobby is to do all the good you can to all you can, help the downtrodden, give them a pleasant word, keep a smiling face and as few frowns as possible.—G. S. Indiana.

CHIMNEY ROCK

I live near a large rock shaped somewhat like a smokestack, and, because of this likeness, it is called Chimney Rock. It is 30 feet high. It used to be higher, but when Gen. Scott came through this country in the early day his army encamped beside it, and when they had their gun practice they shot nearly 10 feet away. People come from every part of the state to see it.

The Tristate and government ditches are near, and we have a fine time fishing in the summer. I wish the Peace Page boys and girls and Aunt Martha were here to go fishing with me. The next time I write I will try to tell more of our country and also the twin sisters and courthouse and jail rock and Scott's Bluff. Have I a twin? I will be 17 January 5, 1914.—Freckle Face of Nebraska.

We hope to hear from you soon again, as your promise, and please send your real name. Thank you for the promise.—M. H.

LAKE ALSEYO

I enjoy reading letters on Peace Page, but I think it is time someone began to boost old New York. What other state of the Union more worthy of a little praise? New York ranks first in the Union in wealth and natural advantages. She is also one of the leaders in agriculture, horticulture, mineral wealth and manufacturing She is also famed for her large cities, railroads and canals, her schools and colleges, some of the best in the United States. Last, but not least, I must speak of her beautiful scenery. Of all her lovely lakes, I think the prettiest must be Old Otsego, made famous by the pen of Fennimore Cooper in The Leatherstocking Tales. This lake is near my home. It is rightly called the Glimmer Glass. It sits like a gem among the Otsego hills, the picturesque little village of Cooperstown at its foot, and you can imagine nothing grander than the Old Sleeping Lion at its head. The shores of Otsego was once the home of the red man.—Mrs. T. S., New York.

DECENT DRESS

I am deeply interested in one subject, and that is the way women of today are dressing themselves. I think it is a shame to the country, and I long for a time to come when there will be a law passed to compel women to dress more decently. I am not like "Coonie." I would rather a dress skirt would wrap around me four times than have men making such expressions about me that they do about those who put on the horrible hobble or slit skirt. I read "A Bachelor's View," by M. D. E., and "Women's Dress," by J. L., and thought them both fine. I certainly hope they will not let the girls who wear the awful dresses crowd them out. I hope they will come again soon and tell us more of their thoughts on this interesting subject. I think that girls who desire respect from others should respect themselves in the first place, for how can anyone expect such when they do not respect themselves enough to put on a decent dress?—R., of W. Va.

Our Cook Book

Summer Squash — Summer squash fried are delicious. Slice lengthwise, remove the seeds, roll in flour, salt and pepper them, then fry in fat. Scalloped summer squash — remove the seeds, then slice and put in your dish a layer of squash, then bread crumbs; pepper and salt and bits of butter; fill the dish, then cover with rich milk.—C. H., Mich.

Please tell me how to make higdom. I have forgotten the recipe—it is so old. I can't find anyone that ever heard of it. It is a relish, and made mostly of cabbage. I am old, and like old recipes best.—Mrs. J. E. F., Mich.

Beet and Cabbage Relish — Two quarts beets, boiled and chopped fine; one quart cabbage, chopped; two cups horseradish, chopped; sugar and vinegar to suit taste. The above amount makes one gallon. Save all the juice and put it in.

Cheer-Up Row

"Lover of Children" asks young readers of the Peace Page to remember three little ones who are sick of scarlet fever. Pretty cards would cheer them. They are: Earl Fuller, boy of 9, and a fine lad; Gertrude Straight, 6, and Lucile Hoenes, 5, called "Little Sunshine." All of them may be addressed at Wolverine, Mich., R. R.

Mrs. Sarah Briggs, Sand Lake, Mich., R. 38, has a birthday, November 2, and is an elderly lady who would enjoy cards. I thank you for the good you did my invalid daughter, Carrie Roscoe.—Mrs. S. H. R., Mich.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

From New York State.

I want to say a word for New York, the Empire state, the greatest state in the union.

I love the country and all the beautiful things that make a country, and I think most of us do, or ought to. As a Peace day flower, I agree with those who have chosen a white carnation. There are many other flowers to suit this day, but as the older members of the page wish to remember one of their dear friends on this day, I think their wish should be fulfilled.

I am glad we are going to have a girls' day, as girls are as much needed on a farm as boys. I think the girls would appreciate a flock of hens or a small space of ground where they could have a garden of their own.

I should enjoy new cards from the Peace Page girls.—Florence L. Feldberg, Springville, N. Y.

We are glad to welcome this new member to our Page. Write often, Florence.

A County Fair.

I wish to tell all the boys and girls of my lovely trip to a county fair, in a neighboring town. Mother and I prepared our dinner the day before of many delicious dishes. We went early, as it is very warm these days. There were thousands of people there. As I stood looking upon the ampitheatre, looking in all directions, one could see young and old riding on the merry-go-round; turning still farther on, could see the cripples asking for help, and, oh, how many rich passed without a penny in their uplifted hands; then all stands, shows and roms, all crowding to be first to see and be served. Then, turning my head northward, I could see all the beautiful horses ready for the races. And, also, looking downward, I saw many faces from many states. I could also look upward and see a monoplane. Once I closed my eyes, thankful I lived in God's marvelous country. May every one be thankful.

I am 15 years old, and am in the tenth grade at school, a sophomore. I'll come again, telling of my summer outing. — Mary Ellen Browne, Perry, Ill.

Good in Everything.

How are you all enjoying these nice warm days? Just the kind of weather for picnicing, isn't it? I hope you are all having more picnics than I am. I have mine when I go to the woods after the cows. How many of you believe I enjoy them? I am a jolly country girl and live with my parents on a farm in the dear old Buckeye state. I think the country has more healthy and sometimes more industrious boys and girls than the city, although I like both. Most of you write about your hobbies; mine, if you would call it a hobby, is being good and trying to make life pleasanter for those around me. I am a lover of birds and animals and do not like to see them cruelly treated.

Just a few words about the fashion. I think we can dress in fashion without going to 'extremes." Girls, if you have no more respect for yourselves than to wear some of the dresses of the present fashion, the world will have no respect for you. Please may I come again?—Shady from Ohio.

Shady believes in getting the good out of everyday life and commonplace things. That is the secret of a perpetual picnic in the heart. Fortunately most of our boys and girls agree with Shady and they are a happy lot.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Janet M. Sites, 14 Oct. 8, Masonville, W. Va., loves birds, loves to sew, and to help her mother.

Rosa Ellifrill, 19 Oct. 11, Gillespie, O., has been attending the Farmers' Fall Festival at Chillicothe.

Eva Bowles, not over 20 nor under 15, Glasgow, Ky., and Ollie Pedigo, 13, same address, would enjoy cards.

Myrtle Stout, Burlington, Vt., like many another of our dear Peace Page girls, loves to cook and to help mother.

Arvil E. Harris, 16, Little Birch, W. Va., says he doesn't believe the Garden of Eden is in Missouri, or North Carolina, but in grand old W. Va.

Carrie W. Stevens, 16 Oct. 7; twin? Langsville, Ohio, lives near Coy Hill, the highest point in the state. Her hobbies are cooking and sewing.

Goldia McClure, Tower, Ind., has a birthday Nov. 2. She lives near Marengo Cave, loves the birds and to help her mother.

Carrie Kinney, 15, Burlington, N. C., likes to read and to sew.

Etta Belle Meaker, Fitzgerald, Ga., will be 8 Nov. 16. She and her younger sister Vera help their father pick cotton. Etta Belle has picked as much as 80 lbs. a day, and Vera 60 lbs.

Lucy Hargrove, 12, Canton, N. C., lives near Mt. Pisgah and Cold Mt., each more than 6,000 ft. above the sea.

Fanny Smith Reedy, Mary May Lewis and Pearl Boggs, of Grace, W. Va., would like to exchange cards and letters with boys and girls.

Rosie J. Sheele, 15, Blodgett, Oregon, tells of a dogwood tree in her vicinity which blooms both spring and fall.

POETS' CORNER

THE MASTER IS COMING

Sophie B. Bryant.

They said, "The Master is coming
To honor the town today,
And none can tell at whose house or home
The Master will choose to stay."
And I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
What if he should come to mine?
How would I strive to entertain
And honor the Guest Divine?

And straight I turned to toiling
To make my home more neat;
I swept and polished and garnished
And decked it with blossoms sweet;
I was troubled for fear the Master
Might come ere my task was done;
And I hastened and worked the faster,
And watched the hurrying sun.

But right in the midst of my duties
A woman came to my door;
She had come to tell me her sorrows,
And my comfort and aid implore.
And I said, "I cannot listen,
Nor help you any today;
I have greater things to attend to,"
And the pleader turned away.

And soon there came another—
A cripple, thin, pale and gray—
And said, "Oh, let me stop and rest
Awhile in your home, I pray;
I have traveled far since morning,
I am hungry and faint and weak;
My heart is full of misery,
And comfort and help I seek."

And I said, "I am grieved and sorry,
But I cannot help you today;
I look for a great and noble Guest,"
And the cripple went away.
The day wore on more swiftly,
And my task was nearly done,
And a prayer was in my heart
That the Master to me might come.

And I thought I would spring and meet Him
And serve Him with utmost care,
When a little child stood by me,
With a face so sweet and fair—
Sweet, but with marks of tear-drops,
And his clothes were tattered and old;
A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

I said, "I am sorry for you;
You are sorely in need of care,
But I cannot stop to give it—
You must hasten otherwhere."
At the words a shadow
Swept o'er his blue-veined brow.
"Someone will feed and clothe you, dear,
But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended,
And my toil was over and done;
My house was swept and garnished,
And I watched in the dark, alone—
Watched, but no footfall sounded,
No one paused at my gate,
No one entered my cottage door;
I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened,
And the Master did not come.
"He has entered some other door," I cried,
"And gladdened some other home."
My labor had been for nothing,
And I bowed my head and wept;
My heart was sore with longing,
Yet in spite of it all I slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
And His face was grave and fair;
"Three times today I came to your door,
And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent Me onward,
Unhelped and uncomforted.
And the blessing you might have had was lost
And your chance to save has fled."

"Oh, Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!
How could I know it was Thee?"
My very soul was shamed and bowed
In the depths of humility.
And He said, "The sin is pardoned,
But the blessing is lost to thee:
For comforting not the least of Mine,
You have failed to comfort Me."

CAST THY BURDENS

Child of My love, lean hard,
And let Me feel the pressure of thy care.
I know thy burden, child, I shaped it;
Poised it in Mine own hand; made no proportion
In its weight to thine unaided strength;
For even as I laid it on, I said,
"I shall be near, and while she leans on Me,
This burden shall be Mine, not hers;
So shall I keep My child within the circling arms
Of My own love." Here lay it down, nor fear
To impose it on a shoulder which upholds
The government of worlds. Yet closer come;
Thou art not near enough: I would embrace thy care
So I might feel My child reposing on My breast.
Thou lovest Me? I knew it. Doubt not then;
But loving Me, lean hard.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

The grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The water sweet in the Brandywine.
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still,
The farmer keeps his flock and vine;
Then who would mar the scene today
With vaunt of battlefield or fray?

The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabres in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle tent,
The bannered tassels toss and run.
The neighing steeds, the bugle blast,
These be but stories of the past.

The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons plow the fields no more;
The heroes rest! O let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore!
They fought for peace; for peace they fell;
They sleep in peace, and all is well.

Lo! Peace on earth. Lo! flock and fold.
Lo! Rich abundance, fat increase,
And valleys clad in sheen of gold.
O rise and sing a song of peace!
For Theseus roams the land no more,
And Janus rests with rusted door.

OLD SONG

Oh, ye young, ye gay, ye proud,
You must die and wear the shroud;
Time will rob you of your bloom,
Death will drag you to the tomb.
Then you'll cry and want to be
Happy in eternity.

Will you go to heaven or hell?
One you must, and there to dwell;
Christ will come, and quickly, too;
I must meet him, so must you.

The white throne will soon appear,
All the world must then draw near;
Sinners will be driven down—
Saints will wear the starry crown.

POEMS WANTED

Over the Hills of the Poorhouse; A Poor and Aged Couple, and Poor Little Joe, to Mrs. F. Skillman, Ashley, Ills.

Columbus Discovered America in 1492, to Henrietta Kimball, Beavertown, Mich.

Kate Shalley and Jennie McNeal, to Mrs. C. A. Bump, Salisbury, Vt.

I Wonder How the Old Folks Are at Home?

Be Careful of Your Money.

St. Peter at the Gate, to George Smith, Plymouth, Ind.

The South Is Going Dry.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Any children of Catherine Dubois living in Iowa.

Bonebreak, related to George Conn.

Mrs. Summers.

John Hofacre.

Chas. Grindle, **Mich.**

James Smith, U. S. training ship.

WE SHALL KNOW AS WE ARE KNOWN

When the mists have rolled in splendor
From the beauty of the hills
And the sunshine, warm and tender,
Falls in kisses on the rills,
We may read love's shining letter
In the rainbow of tht spray.
We shall know each other better
When the mists have cleared away.

Chorus.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

If we are in human blindness
And forget that we are dust,
If we miss the law of kindness
When we struggle to be just.
Sunny wings of peace shall cover
All the plain that hides away,
When the weary watch is over
And the mists have cleared away.

When the mists have risen above us,
As our Father knows his own,
Face to face with those that love us,
We shall know as we are known.
Love, beyond the quiet meadows,
Floats the golden fringe of day,
Heart to heart we bide the shadows
Till the mists have cleared away.

GRANDPA'S SPECTACLES

Grandpa's spectacles can not be found;
He has searched all the rooms, high and low, round and round.
Now he calls to the young ones, and what does he say?
"Two pence for the child who will find them today."

Then Harry and Edward and Nellie all ran,
And a most thorough hunt for the glasses began;
And dear little Nell, in her generous way,
Said, "I'll hunt for them, grandpa, without any pay."

All through the big Bible she searches with care,
That lies on the table by grandpa's chair.
They feel in his pockets, they peep in his hat,
They pull out the sofa, they shake out the mat.

Then down on all fours, like two good-natured bears,
'Go Harry and Ned under table and chairs;
Till quite out of breath, Ned is heard to declare
He believes those glasses are not anywhere.

But Nellie, who, leaning on grandpa's knee,
Was thinking most earnestly of where they could be,
Looked suddenly up in the kind, faded eyes,
And her shining brown ones grew big with surprise.

She clapped both her hands, all her dimples came out;
She turned to the boys with a bright, roguish shout:
"You may leave off your looking, both Harry and Ned,
For here are the glasses on grandpa's head."

THE GRANDEST VALENTINE

No wondrous work of silk and lace,
With sentiment worked in with gold,
But this thumbed missive, where I trace
The fairest message ever told—
This torn, lead penciled valentine,
In a misspelled and awkward scrawl,
Which shows this crooked, printed line:
Dear Dad, I luv you best uv all."

For some the dainty cards made gay
With marvel hues in fetching art—
But the true spirit of the day
Is this that reaches to the heart:
In this the message of the Saint
Sends for th his clearest, truest call,
This valentine misspelled and quaint:
Dear Dad, I luv you best uv all."

So I pretend I do not know
Who may have sent the screed to me,
And now I hear her chuckling low
In her excess of stifled glee;
I hear her laughing where she stands
Behind the door there in the hall,
And know this came from her wee hands:
Dear Dad, I luv you best uv all."
—W. D. Nesbitt in Chicago Tribune.

THE HAPPIEST HEART

Ripley D. Saunders, St. Louis Republic.

The happiest heart is simple,
None dares to call it wise;
It sees the beauty of its life
With frank and truthful eyes;
It has a knack of loving,
It has a trustful way—
Oh, what a foolish heart is this,
The worldlier people say!

The happiest heart is childlike,
It never quite grows old;
It sees the sunset's splendor
As it saw the dawning gold;
It has a gift for gladness,
Its dreams die not away—
Oh, what a foolish, happy heart,
The worldlier people say!

A NURSE TAKES DOCTOR'S ADVICE

And is Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

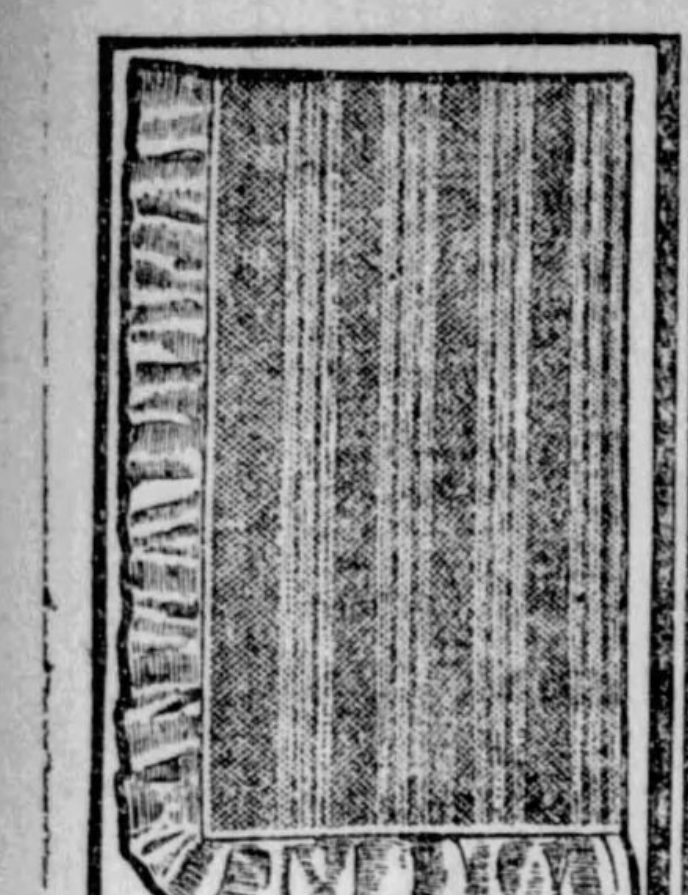
Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELIA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Get your big book of 125,000 bargains

Turn to page 612

On page 612 of "Your Bargain Book," you'll find a large picture of curtain illustrated here, also many other equally attractive values. If you haven't "Your Bargain Book," send name and address by postal or letter. We are the only big Mail Order company that pays delivery charges, guarantees quick delivery, sells newest New York merchandise and treats its customers with extreme kindness and courtesy. Mail postal or letter right now for this big money-saving book—free. Address

Muslin Curtain Bargain, 25c A PAIR

A very neat and effective striped Muslin Curtain, with a 4-inch ruffle. The charming simplicity of these curtains will commend them to every housekeeper. Width 21 inches. Length 2¼ yards. White only. Shipping weight, about 9 oz. No. 35E679. Price, per pair 25c

At the Nation's Gateway
Charles William Stores
319 Stores Building, New York

GERMAN MINE BLASTS BRITISH STEAM TRAWLER

London, Oct. 17.—3:57 p. m.—The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimesby, has been blown up in the North sea by a German mine. Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

If You Suffer From Catarrh

Try This Pleasant Herb Smoke. Sent FREE By Mail.

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted forty years to the treatment of Catarrh, is the originator of a certain combination of medical herbs, flowers and berries to be smoked in a pipe or ready prepared cigarette. The accompanying illustration shows how the smoke-vapor reaches the air passages of the head, nose and throat. As the disease is carried into these passages with the air you breathe, so the antiseptic, healing vapor of this Remedy is carried with the breath directly to the affected parts.

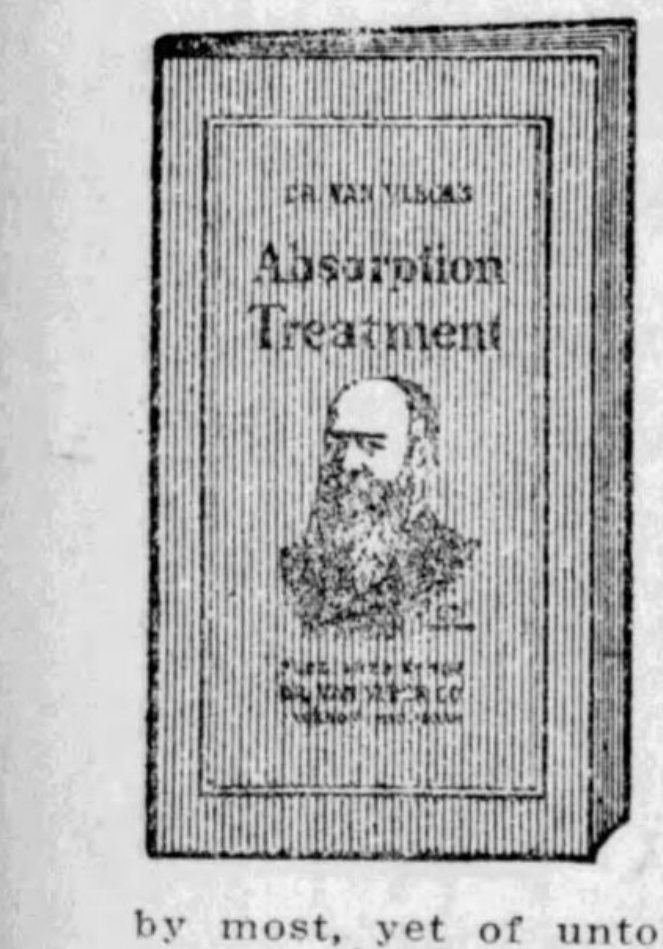
DR. BLOSSER'S REMEDY

This simple, practical method applies the medicine where sprays, douches, ointments, etc., cannot possibly go. Its effect is soothing and healing, and is entirely harmless, containing no tobacco or habit forming drugs. It is pleasant to use, and not sickening to those who have never smoked. No matter how severe or long standing your case may be, we want to show you what our Remedy will do.

To prove the beneficial, pleasant effect, The Blosser Company, 254, Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., will mail absolutely free to any sufferer, a sample that will verify their claims by actual test. This free package contains a pipe, some of the Remedy for smoking and also some of our medical cigarettes. If you wish to continue the treatment, it will cost only one dollar for a month's supply for the pipe, or a box containing one hundred cigarettes. We pay postage.

If you are a sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, or if subject to frequent colds, send your name and address at once by postal card or letter for the free package, and a copy of our illustrated booklet.

PILE BOOK FREE



Write for It TODAY

The information given in this Free Book has saved hundreds from costly operations and years of cruel pain. It is illustrated with color plates and describes in detail a subject little understood by most, yet of untold importance to anyone having any kind of rectal trouble.

Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. Army, after forty years' study, found a method of treatment which brings prompt relief to sufferers from **Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Constipation and all Rectal Troubles,** no matter how severe. No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment which can be tried by anyone **without risking the loss of a penny.** The publishers of this little book have received hundreds of letters telling of cures by this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **usually controlled in a single day.** Send the coupon today for this Book and learn about these valuable truths for yourself.

Free Book Coupon

Fill in your address and mail this Coupon to Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB43, Jackson, Mich.

Name..........

Address..........

Return mail will bring you the Illustrated Book free and prepaid, in plain wrapper.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 480 J, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

JANE ADDAMS

Please give a short sketch of the life of Jane Addams.—J. S. H., Hartford, Mich.

Jane Addams, the settlement worker, was born at Cedarville, Ill., September 6, 1860. She received an A. B. degree at Rockford College in 1881, spent two years in Europe, from 1883 to 1885, studied in Philadelphia in 1888, University of Wisconsin in 1904, Smith College in 1910 and Yale in 1910. With Miss Ellen Gates Starr in 1889, she opened the social settlement of Hull House, of which she has since been the head resident. She was the inspector of streets and alleys in the neighborhood for three years; president of the National Confederation of Charities and Correction in 1909. She is the author of Democracy and Social Ethics, Newer Ideals of Peace, The Spirit of Youth and the City streets, Twenty Years at Hull House.

HALL OF FAME

Please give some information concerning the Hall of Fame.—T. M., Galax, Va.

On March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection on University Heights New York city, of a building to be called the "Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year. In February, 1904, the plan was announced of an additional Hall joining the colonnade on the north, having 25 panels for foreign born Americans, and of a Hall of Fame for women, about 30 by 60 feet, with places for 50 tablets. The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of 100 eminent citizens selected by the council.

The candidates for the Hall of Fame elected in 1900, were: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, U. S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. Morse, David Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audobon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William Ellery Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray. Those elected in 1905 were: John Quincy Adams, James Russell Lowell, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Alexander Hamilton, Louis Agassiz, John Paul Jones, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard and Maria Mitchell. Those elected in 1910 were: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allen Poe, Roger Williams, James Fennimore Cooper, Philips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft and John L. Motley.

THE SLAVS

I wish to have some information concerning the Slavs in Europe.—J. B. P., Fairland, Ill.

Slavs is the general designation for a group of peoples inhabiting eastern and central Europe and forming one of the most important branches of the Indo-European family of nations, constituting three-tenths of the population of Europe, about 140,000,000, and divided into three main branches, eastern, western and southern. To the first belong the Russians and must number 100,000,000. The northwestern group includes the Poles, about 15,000,000, in the basin of the Vistula; the Kashubes, about 200,000, on the coast northwest of Danzig; the High and Low Serbs, or Wends, in Lusatia, 180,000 Slavs completely surrounded by Germans; the Czech in the square of Bohemia, making up, with the Moravians, a people of 6,000,000 in northern Austria, surrounded on three sides by Germans. In the north of Hungary are, 2500,000 Slovaks. The southern Slavs. Slovenes, Serbo-Croats and Bulgarians are cut off from the main body by the Germans of Austria proper are the Magyars. These Slavs occupy the main mass of the Balkan peninsula downward from the Julian Alps and the line of the Muhr, Drave and Danube. Their southern boundary is very ill-defined.

Panslavism is the name given to the agitation carried on by the great party in Russia looking toward the union of the Slavic peoples of Europe under Russian rule. The movement originated about 1830.

LATIN AMERICA

Kindly tell what is meant by the term Latin America.—J. O. M., Sandy Lake.

Latin America is a general name given to the countries and peoples in South and Central America, especially those races who come of Latin stock. These include, naturally, the Mexicans, the inhabitants of Central America and certain islands of the West Indies.

ELECTION OF GOVERNORS

Please tell in what states governors are elected this fall.—I. H., Lookout, Kentucky.

Governors are elected this fall in all but the following states: Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

QUOITS

Will you please give an explanation of the game of quoits in the Question Bureau?—M. L. D., Fla.

Quoits are ring-shaped pieces of metal, usually iron. In size they are usually from eight to nine inches. The game is played on the ground from 18 to 24 yards in length, at each end of which a pin called a hob is fixed on the ground, to serve for a mark. The object of the game is to throw the quoits from one end of the ground to the other so as to make them stick in the ground as near the hob as possible. The best shot is called a ringer and is made when the quoit surrounds the hob. The players are divided into two sides, and each player has two quoits, which he delivers in quick succession. The winning side counts one for each quoit that is nearer the hob than the nearest of the losing side. And if it has a ringer it counts for two. The rules as to the size of the quoits, the distance between the hobs and other particulars, vary with different players. In this country many of the games are played with castoff horseshoes.

MISCELLANEOUS

L. M., Mount Airy, N. C.—The book, Tarzan of the Apes, is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago.

C. M. C., Shinnson, W. Va.—The Bureau is unable to tell you anything concerning the life of Jacob Von Brake.

J. R. V., Pasque, S. D.—The comet visible now is called Delavan's.

W. L., Ravenswood, W. Va.—We are unable to give you the name of the Dutch sea captain who brought the first slaves to Virginia.

M. B. F., Rocky Mount, Va.—Hailey's comet appears about every 76½ years. In November, 1909, it appeared but could not be seen with the naked eye until 1910.

LONDON HAS FIRST OF WAR RIOTING

Police Fight to Subdue 5,000 Who Attack German Stores.

London, Oct. 19.—After fighting for more than three hours, a heavy force of police were able, early today, to subdue a mob of 5,000 rioters who had attacked a number of German stores in Deptford. More than a score of prisoners, both women and men, were taken.

The prisoners were arraigned before noon and all but one woman were remanded in custody for future examination.

The rioting in Deptford, in South London, broke out early last night, but was checked. After midnight it was renewed with more violence than ever. The police fought gallantly to protect the property owned by the citizens of a hostile nation, but they found the rioters in an extremely dangerous frame of mind. Many were hurt in the clashes and had to be taken to hospitals for treatment.

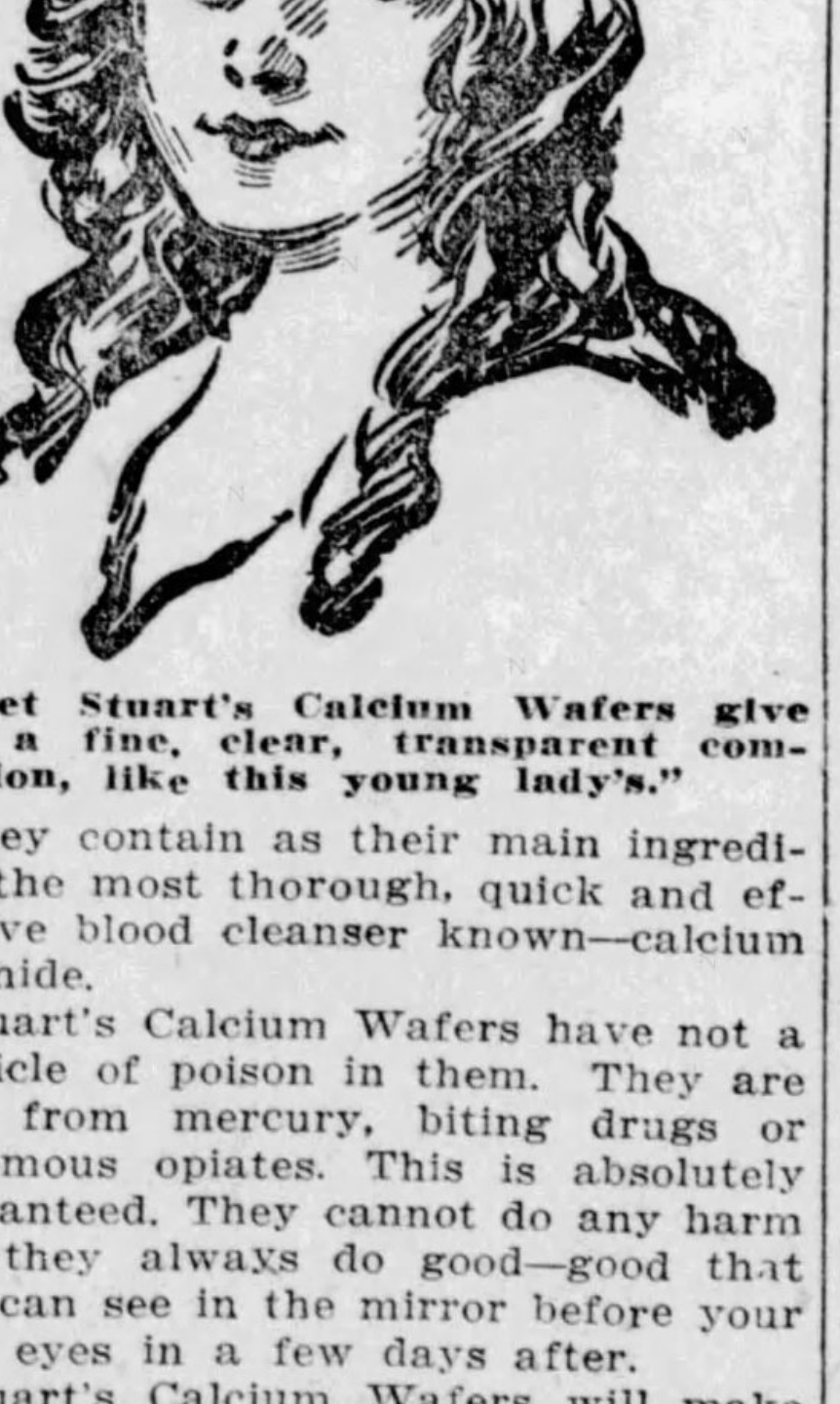
These were the first "war riots" in London.

Don't Try to Paint Pimples

But Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers and Completely Remove Them in a Few Days.

You positively get rid of your pimples and skin eruptions by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some cases of skin disease in a week.



"Let Stuart's Calcium Wafers give you a fine, clear, transparent complexion, like this young lady's."

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known—calcium sulphide.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes in a few days after.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

Go to your druggist today and obtain a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers and then watch all your face horrors simply fade away. They are sold wherever drugs are sold. Price 50 cents. A small sample package will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Nations Must Work Together for Peace, Says T. R.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Fourth of a series of articles written by Theodore Roosevelt on the lessons to be learned by the United States from the war in Europe.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

In the three articles that I have already written I have endeavored to set forth, in a spirit of absolute fairness and calmness, the lessons as I see them that this war teaches all the world, and especially the United States. I believe I have shown that while, at least in the case of Belgium, there has been actual wrong-doing, yet that, on the whole, and looking back at the real and ultimate causes rather than at the temporary occasions of the war, what has occurred is due primarily to the intense fear felt by each nation for other nations and to the anger born of that fear. Doubtless in certain elements, notably certain militaristic elements of the population, other motives have been at work; but I believe that the people of each country in backing the government of that country in the present war have been influenced mainly by a genuine patriotism and a genuine fear of what might happen to their beloved land in the event of aggression by other nations.

Under such conditions, as I have shown, our duty is two-fold. In the first place, events have clearly demonstrated that treaties unbacked by force are not worth the paper upon which they are written. Events have clearly shown that it is the idlest of folly to assert, and little short of treason against the nation for statesmen who should know better to pretend that the salvation of any nation under existing world conditions can be trusted to treaties, to little bits of paper with names signed on them, but without any efficient force behind them. The United States will be guilty of criminal misconduct, we of this generation will show ourselves traitors to our children and our children's children if, as conditions are now, we do not keep ourselves ready to defend our hearths, trusting in great crises not to treaties, not to the ineffective good-will of outsiders, but to our own stout hearts and strong hands.

Need Better Conditions.

So much for the first and most vital lesson. But we are not to be excused if we stop here. We must endeavor earnestly, but with sanity, to try to bring around better world conditions, and try to shape our policy in conjunction with other nations so as to bring nearer the day when the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice and fair dealing, will be established among the nations of the earth. With this object in view, it is our duty carefully to weigh the influences which are at work, or may be put to work, in order to bring about this result, and in every effective way to do our best to further the growth of these influences. When this has been done our government will not be reduced to humiliating impotence, even to protest against such wrong as that committed on Belgium, because our "neutrality" can only be preserved by failure to help right what is wrong—and we shall then as a people have too much self-respect to enter into absurd all-inclusive arbitration treaties, unbacked by force, at the very moment when we fail to do what is clearly demanded by the Hague treaties by which we are already bound, by protesting against violation of these treaties.

Doubtless, in the long run, most is to be hoped from the slow growth of a better feeling, a more real feeling of brotherhood, among the nations, among the peoples. The experience of the United States shows that there is no real foundation in race for the bitter antagonism felt among Slavs and Germans, French and English.

People Not Hostile.

There are in this country hundreds of thousands, millions, of men who by birth and parentage are of German descent, of French descent or Slavonic descent, or descended from each of the peoples within the British Islands. These different races not only get along well together here, but become knit into one people, and, after a few generations, their blood is mingled. In my own veins runs not only the blood of ancestors from the various peoples of the British Islands, English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, but also the blood of Frenchman and of German. It is idle to tell us that the Frenchman and the German, the Slav and the Englishman, are irreconcilably hostile one to the other, because of difference of race. From our own daily experiences we know the contrary. We know that good men and bad men are to be found in each race. We know that the differences between the races above named and many others are infinitesimal compared with the vital points of likeness. Moreover, our experience with the British empire during the last century shows that it is not an idle dream to believe that with the growth of wisdom will come a growth of kindliness and peace. There is not a fort and hardly an armed man on the long frontier between Canada and the United States, and armed hostilities between Canada and the United States are literally unthinkable.

But this growth is too slow by itself adequately to meet present needs. At present we are confronted with the fact that each nation must keep armed, and must be ready to go to war because there is a real and desperate need to do so, and because the penalty for failure may be to suffer a fall like that of China. At present in every great crisis treaties have shown themselves not worth the paper they are written on, and the multitude of peace congresses that have been held have failed to secure even the slightest tangible result, as regards any contest in which the passions of great nations were fully aroused, and their vital interests really concerned. In other words, each nation at present in any crisis of fundamental importance has to rely purely on its own power, its own strength, its own individual force. The futility of international agreements in great crises has come from the fact that force was not back of them.

Time to Try for Peace.

What is needed in international matters is to create a judge and then to put police power back of the judge.

So far the time has not been ripe to attempt this. Surely now, in view of the awful cataclysm of the present war, such a plan could at least be considered; and it may be that the combatants at the end will be willing to try it in order to secure at least a chance for the only kind of peace that is worth having, the peace that is compatible with self-respect. Merely to bring about a peace at the present moment, without providing for the elimination of the causes of war, would accomplish nothing of any permanent value, and the attempt to make it would probably represent nothing else than the adroit use of some more or less foolish or more or less self-interested outsider by some astute power who wished to see if it could not put its opponents in the wrong.

If the powers were justified in going into war by their vital interests, then they are required to continue the war until these vital interests are no longer in jeopardy. A peace which would leave without redress wrongs like those which Belgium has suffered or which would represent merely the partial or entire destruction of one or more nations and the survival in aggravated form of militarism and autocracy, and of international hatred in its most intense and virulent form, would really be only a worthless truce and would not represent the slightest advance in the cause of righteousness and of international morality.

Remove Fear of Neighbor.

The essential thing to do is to free each nation from the besetting fear of its neighbor. This can only be done by removing the causes of such fear. The neighbor must no longer be a danger.

Mere disarmament will not accomplish this result, and the disarmament of the free and enlightened peoples, so long as a single despotism or barbarism were left armed, would be a hideous calamity. If armaments were reduced, while causes of trouble were in no way removed, wars would probably become more frequent just because they would be less expensive and less decisive. It is greatly to be desired that the growth of armaments should be arrested, but they cannot be arrested while present conditions continue. Mere treaties, mere bits of papers, with names signed to them, and with no force back of them, have proved utterly worthless for the protection of nations, and where they are the only alternatives, it is not only right but necessary that each nation should arm itself so as to be able to cope with any possible foe.

The one permanent move for obtaining peace, which has yet been suggested, with any reasonable chance of attaining its object, is by agreement among the great powers, in which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal, but to back with force the decisions of that common tribunal. The great civilized nations of the world which do possess force, actual or immediately potential, should combine by solemn agreement in a great World League for the Peace of Righteousness. A court should be created—a changed and amplified Hague court would meet the requirements—composed of representatives from each nation; the representatives being sworn to act in each case as judges, pure and simple, and not in a representative capacity. The nations should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as their territorial integrity, their rights to deal wih their own domestic affairs, and with such matters as whom they should or should not admit to residence and citizenship within their own borders. All should guarantee each of their number in the possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them, or between any of them and any one of a number of specified outside civilized nations, should be submitted to the court as above constituted. They should furthermore agree not only to abide, each of them, by the decision of the court, but all of them to unite with their military forces to enforce the decree of the court, as against any recalcitrant member. Under these circumstances, it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective.

If any nation were unwilling to go into such a general agreement with other nations, it would of necessity have to depend upon its own armed strength for its own protection. This is the only alternative. Treaties unbacked by force cannot be considered as an alternative by any sober persons of sound judgment.

Of course, if there were not reasonable good faith among the nations making such an agreement, it would fail. But it would not fail merely because one nation did not observe good faith. It would be impossible to say that such an agreement would at once and permanently bring universal peace, but it would certainly mark an immense advance. It would certainly mean that the chances of war were minimized and the prospects of limiting and confining and regulating war immensely increased. At present force, as represented by the armed strength of each nation, is wholly divorced from such instrumentalities for securing peace as international agreements and treaties. In consequence, the latter are practically impotent in great crises. There is no connection between force on the one hand, and any scheme for securing international peace or justice on the other. Under these conditions every wise and upright nation must continue to rely for its own peace and well-being on its own force, its own strength. As all students of the law know, a right without a remedy is in no real sense of the word a right at all. In international matters the declaration of a right, or the announcement of a worthy purpose, is not only aimless, but is a just cause for derision, and may even be mischievous, if force is not put behind the right or the purpose. Our business is to make force the agent of justice, the instrument of right in international matters, as it has been made in municipal matters, in matters within each nation.

Recalls Ancient Wars.

Man, in recognizedly human shape, has been for ages on this planet, and the extraordinary discoveries in Egypt and Mesopotamia now enable us to see in dim fashion the beginning of historic times six or seven thousand years ago. In the earlier ages of which history speaks, there was practically no such thing as an international conscience. The armies of Babylon and Assyria, Egypt and Persia, felt no sense of obligation to outsiders, and conquered merely because they wished to conquer. In Greece a very imperfect recognition of international right grew up so far as Greek communities were concerned, but it never extended to barbarians. In the Roman empire this feeling grew slightly, if only for the reason that so many nations were included within its bounds and were forced to live peaceably together. In the middle ages the common Christianity of Europe created a real bond. There was at least a great deal of talk about the duties of Christian nations to one another; and, although the action along the lines of the talk itself represented the dawning recognition of the act that each nation might owe something to other nations, and that it was not right to base actions purely on self-interest.

There has undoubtedly been a wide expansion of this feeling during the last few centuries, and particularly during the last century. It now extends so as to include not only Christian nations, but also those non-Christian nations who themselves treat with justice and fairness their fellow-men of different creed. We are still a lamentably long distance away from the goal toward which we are striving; but we have taken a few steps toward that goal. A hundred years ago the English-speaking peoples of Britain and America regarded one another as inveterate and predestined enemies, just as three centuries previously had been the case in Great Britain itself between those who dwelt in the northern half and those who dwelt in the southern half of the island. Now war is unthinkable between us. Moreover, there is a real advance in good-will, respect and understanding between the United States and all the other nations of the earth. The advance is not steady and it is interrupted at times by acts of unwisdom, which are quite as apt to be committed by ourselves as by other peoples; but the advance has gone on. There is far greater sentiment than ever before against unwarranted aggressions by stronger powers against weak powers; there is far greater feeling against misconduct, whether in small or big powers; and far greater feeling against brutality in war.

Some Progress Made.

This does not mean that the wrong-doing as regards any one of these matters has as yet been even approximately stopped or that the indignation against such wrong-doing is as yet anything like as effective as it should be. But we must not let our horror at the wrong that is still done blind us to the fact that there has been improvement. As late as the eighteenth century there were continual instances where small nations or provinces were overrun, just as Belgium has been overrun, without any feeling worth taking into account being thereby excited in the rest of mankind. In the seventeenth century affairs were worse. What has been done in Belgian cities has been very dreadful, and the Belgian countryside has suffered in a way to wring our hearts; but our sympathy and indignation must not blind us to the fact that even in this case there has been a real advance during the last 300 years, and that such things as were done to Magdeburg and Wexford and Drogheda and the entire Palatinate in the seventeenth century are no longer possible.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, October 12.

SENATE—Senators Smoot, Borah Bristow, Burton and William Alden Smith attacked the war tax bill. Chairman Simmons came to its defense. Senator Overman, Democrat, objected to any agreement for a vote until action had been had on an amendment that was being prepared to relieve the cotton situation in the south. Foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the peace commission treaty negotiated with Russia. The secretary of state urged foreign relations committee to take favorable action on the Nicaragua and Colombian treaties. Second report from Alaska coal land leasing bill conference presented.

HOUSE—Debate was continued on the Philippine government bill, with prospects that a vote may be taken today. A favorable report was voted by the rivers and harbors committee on a resolution authorizing use of any part of the $20,000,000 river and harbor fund for removing Coenties reef in East river in New York.

Tuesday, October 13.

SENATE—Debate on the war tax was continued with a general Republican attack on the measure. Passed resolution calling on the commissioner of internal revenue for statement of amount raised by the income tax by state. Manufacturers committee favorably reported bill requiring labels on all fabrics in interstate commerce. Ratified peace commission treaty with China and Russia.

HOUSE—Consideration of the Philippine islands government bill was continued throughout the day and it was decided to postpone today's business on the calendar until tomorrow, in order that the Philippine measure might be completed. Judiciary committee decided to recommend that charges against Justice Wright, of supreme court of the District of Columbia, be dropped. Rules committee failed to agree on omnibus bill for cotton relief legislation. Adopted resolution asking President for information as to enforcement of laws against sale of liquor on Indian lands. Conference report on Alaska coal land leasing bill presented.

Wednesday, October 14.

SENATE—Senator Penrose, in an elaborate speech, attacked the war tax bill as unnecessary in time of peace and due to the deficiencies of the Democratic tariff revision. The policy of the administration was defended by Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Foreign relations committee failed to get a quorum for consideration of the Nicaragua treaty. Finance committee decided to eliminate proprietary medicines from the war tax. Conference report on Alaska land leasing bill adopted.

HOUSE—The bill providing ultimate independence of the Philippine islands was passed by a vote of 211 to 59.

Thursday, October 15.

SENATE—Resumed debate on war tax bill. Senator Overman offered an amendment to authorize, in addition to the proposed $500,000,000 cotton loan fund, loans to states equal to sums paid by them during and after the Civil War in cotton taxes. Senator McCumber offered amendment to authorize $500,000,000 loan on cereals, and empowering the secretary of the treasury to buy cereals when prices fall below certain points.

HOUSE—Adopted Alaska coal land leasing bill conference report, already adopted by the senate. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts introduced resolution to provide for investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war, "offensive or defensive." Rules committee deferred until next Tuesday consideration of rule to expedite cotton relief legislation.

Friday, October 16.

SENATE—Consideration of war revenue bill resumed. Adopted taxes on tobacco and wine and telephone and telegraph messages as framed by finance committee. Petitions presented urging legislation for relief of cotton producers.

HOUSE—Considered miscellaneous bills.

Saturday, October 17.

SENATE—Senator Thomas read a letter protesting against forcible search of American steamer Metapan by French cruiser and Senator Stone spoke, warning foreign nations to respect American neutrality. Considered war revenue tax measure; cotton relief amendment being defeated 40 to 21; war tax bill passed, 34 to 22.

HOUSE—Not in session; meets Monday.

STOP FALLING HAIR

This Home-Made Mixture Stops Dandruff and Falling Hair and Aids Its Growth.

To a half pint of water add:
Bay Rum .... 1 oz.
Barbo Compound .... a small box
Glycerine .... ¼ oz.

These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used. A half pint should be enough to rid the head of dandruff and kill the dandruff germs. It stops the hair from falling out, relieves itching and scalp diseases.

Although it is not a dye, it acts upon the hair roots and will darken streaked, faded, gray hair in ten or fifteen days. It promotes the growth of the hair, and makes harsh hair soft and glossy. —Advertisement.

CATARRH Sufferers send today for FREE SAMPLE of LA SAN, the marvelous and truly wonderful remedy for Catarrh and all its dangerous accompaniments. One application relieves instantly. For $1.00 we send enough to give you permanent relief. Don't suffer another day. Delays are dangerous. Free sample will convince you. LA SAN CO., 403-R, Coppin Bldg., Covington, Ky.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

Want Free Offer REPEATED

R. SPROULE, Specialist in Ear Troubles.

Within the last few days, many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in the Toledo Weekly Blade last July to all Deafness sufferers.

The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die, Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed," is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this: "A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method. Surely what you have done for others you can do for me."

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartburnings of discouragement the person with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is slowly, but surely, being imprisoned in the tomb of silence, none the less horrible because of the fore-warnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—

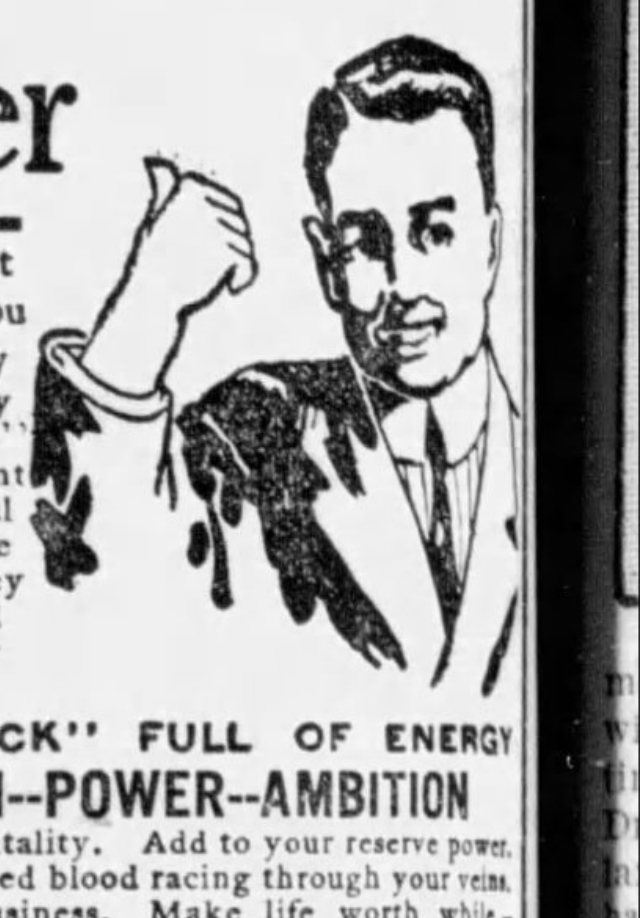
Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your full name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

Be Alive all-Over



Ninety per cent of the people you meet are only Half Alive. They lack the "get-up" and "go"—have not any real physical strength and are always tired; they are short on will power and never get ahead.

GET "CHOCK" FULL OF ENERGY HEALTH--POWER--AMBITION

Build up your vitality. Add to your reserve power. Start the good, red blood racing through your veins. Get ahead in business. Make life worth while—make the world a better place to live in. Drive disease germs out of your system, and then you'll really begin to live. You can do it with a

QUAKER THERMAL BATH
Will Make You Alive All Over

The Quaker Thermal Bath does away with drugs. It helps nature rid the body of poisons which form there. Endorsed as an aid to perfect health by thousands leading physicians. The Quaker Thermal Bath

TAKES OFF FAT

Without dieting or violent, tiresome exercise—without the use of dangerous drugs. It gives you every benefit of the Real Turkish Bath right at home. Unequalled for the relief of Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Insomnia, Nervousness, Fevers, Colds, Skin Troubles, etc. Makes you feel years younger. Gives your step the springiness of youth, your eyes the clearness, your ambition the snap of youth. AN UNEQUALLED

BEAUTIFIER

Famous beauties everywhere endorse the use of the Quaker Thermal Baths. It purifies the blood, lets the skin pores breathe, insures restful sleep. It takes up but little room, and may be folded up out of the way when not in use.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION. Learn what thousands of users think of the Quaker Thermal Bath. Just your name and address and we'll send you by return mail our LARGE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET with thousands of testimonials. DO IT NOW

AGENTS GETTING RICH
Agents are making HANDSOME INCOMES selling the QUAKER THERMAL BATH. Every home needs one on sight. Quick, easy sales—large profits. FREE SAMPLE to workers. Write now—TODAY for Money-making plans, full description, and how to get Free Sample.

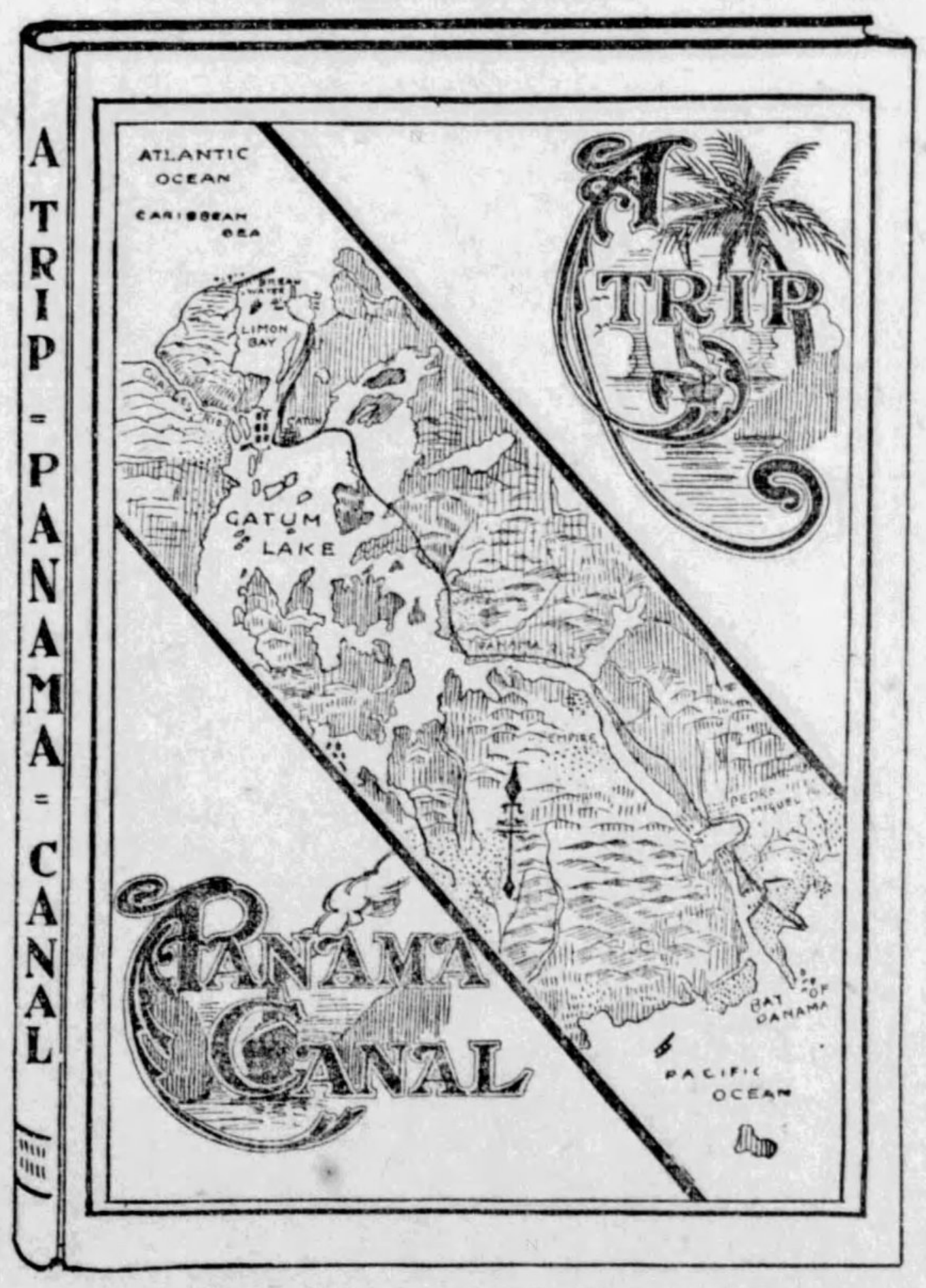
QUAKER THERMAL BATH CO. 60 Quaker Bld. Cincinnati, O.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 396A, Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Take a Trip to Panama Without Crossing Your Own Doorstep

INFORMATION---ENTERTAINMENT---EDUCATION



The Blade's Big Book Gives the History of the Canal, a Complete Description of all the Scenery and Wonders of the Great Waterway--With Hundreds of Fine Photographs.

See the romantic land, the greatest engineering feat in history, the most picturesque scenery in the world—the whole trip costing 72 cents and never a step do you take from your own hearth-side. This is truly a magic book. It transports you from the work-a-day world to the langerous tropic land of laughter and song. It's educational value must not be overlooked. You should know about this great undertaking which has cost us so many millions of dollars. This book tells all—in entertaining text—ii unusual pictures.

Price 72 Cents Postpaid.

Address Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

BRITISH SINK FOUR DESTROYERS

Kaiser's Vessels Beaten in Fierce Battle Off the Dutch Coast.

London, Oct. 17.—The secretary of the British admiralty announces that the British light cruiser Undaunted, accompanied by the torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal, engaged four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast this afternoon. All of the German destroyers were sunk.

The Undaunted, a vessel of 3,800 tons, was commanded by Captain Cecil H. Fox, who commanded the cruiser Amphion, which, after sinking the German armed cruiser Koenig Luise, was itself destroyed by a German mine on August 6. The Undaunted carried two 6-inch and six 4-inch guns.

The destroyers that accompanied the cruiser have each an armament of three 4-inch guns and an equipment of four 21-inch torpedo tubes in pairs. The destroyers are 250 feet in length and have a speed of 29 knots. They each carry 100 men.

Trawler Struck by Mine.

The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimsby, has been blown up in the North Sea by a German mine. Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

The official bureau issued a statement intended to lay the ghosts of the rumors that followed the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke. "There is no truth whatever in rumors that any vessels of his majesty's navy have been sunk or have otherwise met with disaster, other than those about which announcements have already been made," said the official pronouncement.

The survivors of the British cruiser Hawke, which sank in five minutes after being torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea Thursday, escaped in a single boat, which they managed to launch, and being later picked by a Norwegian steamer, were brought to Aberdeen by a steam trawler this morning.

The periscope of the attacking submarine, they said, disappeared immediately after the explosion.

Reports North Sea Fleet.

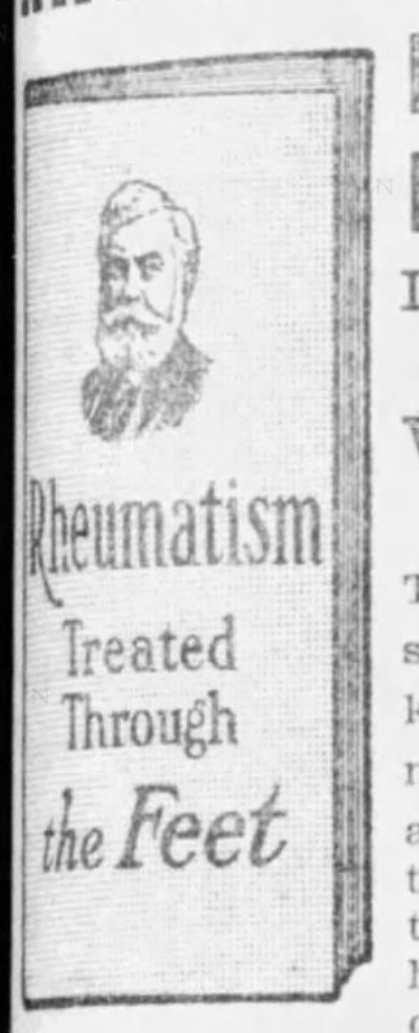
Telegraphing from Copenhagen under date of Friday, Oct. 16, the correspondent of the Daily Mail relates that a Norwegian sea captain, who has arrived there from Stavanger, Norway, declares that during his crossing of the North Sea on a trawler he and the members of his crew observed a fleet consisting of about 20 cruisers and some transports. Viewed from a distance, it looked as if these cruisers were covering the voyage of some commercial ships which, in the opinion of the captain, were undertaking a trial excursion. The fleet was moving slowly.

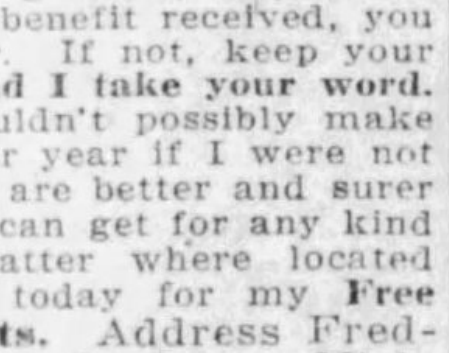
Information has been received here that during the past week German cruisers and torpedo boats stationed south of Falsterbo stopped 18 Scandinavian steamers and searched them for contraband. None was found. These vessels were on their way to Russia, England and France. Falsterbo is a Swedish port on the Baltic, not far from Malmo.

Russia Sows Mines.

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—The Russian government announces that because of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Finland and the sowing of mines in Russian waters by the enemy, it has been compelled in turn to have recourse to similar measures. Consequently certain zones of Russian waters, especially those near the Gulfs of Riga and Finland and the littoral archipelago, must be considered as dangerous.

In order that noncombatants shall not run risks the entrances and exits of the Gulfs of Riga and Finland, it is stated, are considered closed from the moment of the publication of this notice.





RHEUMATISM

BOOK FREE!

Illustrated with Color Plates

Write for it TODAY!

Tells what every sufferer should know about the nature, origin and causes of this cruel affliction, and tells how to get rid of it without medicine by a simple appliance worn without inconvenience, and for a short time only, on the soles of the feet. My Drafts have proven successful in so large a percentage of cases that they have already won their way almost all over the civilized world. Men and women are writing me that my Drafts have cured them after 30 and 40 years of pain, even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. I don't hesitate to take every risk of failure. I will gladly send you my regular Dollar pair right along with my Free Book, without a cent in advance. Then after trying them, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me the Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide, and I take your word. You can see that I couldn't possibly make such an offer year after year if I were not positive that my Drafts are better and surer than anything else you can get for any kind of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe. Send today for my Free Book and Trial Drafts. Address Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB43, Jackson, Mich. A postal will do. Write it now.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses
Ruptured People---Get This on 60 Days Trial

You know you can't possibly tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on, for a truss or so-called "appliance" may seem all right at first and afterward prove utterly worthless.

But here is something you can try sixty days—just as a test—without having to risk a single cent.

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making the 60 days test without risking a penny.

Box 14—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Sore Teeth Foul Breath

Discolored, Sore Teeth, Gum Disease and Foul Breath Yield Quickly to This Home Treatment.

You can save the teeth nature gave you, make your mouth healthy and escape the tortures of the dental chair by following this new treatment at home. It is simple, easy and pleasant. Besides it is painless and cannot possibly harm you in any way.

Thousands of mouths like this are seen every day. The trouble is known as Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease. These soft, discolored, bleeding, foul-smelling and receding gums, loosened and sensitive teeth can be made firm, strong and healthy by this simple Home Method.

FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

Stop Despairing! Don't Give Up Hope of Saving Your Teeth.

A simple home treatment which we are placing before the public will bring you the relief and comfort you desire. Stop spending money on dentists who do not help you. Don't waste your money on drug store remedies that are invariably, as you know, disappointing. Write to us today and learn more about this painless, speedy, inexpensive remedy that you can use at home, so there will be no further need for you to undergo the long, painful or expensive dental treatment. Bridges, Crowns and False Teeth are unsightly and rarely satisfactory, and through this treatment of the causes of bad and sensitive teeth, gum disease and foul breath they should be unnecessary.

If you are suffering with Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease, gingivitis, receding gums, elongated or loose teeth; soft, discolored or spongy gums; if your breath is foul; if your teeth pain while eating, if you are subject to bad tastes—then, for your own sake, send for Dr. Willard's book and learn how easy his method is—how painless and speedy—how this simple remedy quickly and permanently gives sound, healthy teeth. Just sit down NOW and write us for this free book. A few minutes will convince you that Dr. Willard's common-sense, simple Home Remedy is what you are looking for. Don't wait. There is no pain connected with it. We have received hundreds of letters from people saying they would have given hundreds of dollars had they known about Dr. Willard's Home Treatment in time. Address Dr. F. W. WILLARD, A18, Powers Bldg., Chicago.

FIGHT FURIOUSLY FOR COAST STRIP

Germans Try to Get Seaports Nearest to English Shores.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Efforts by the German army in Belgium to strike the French coast have thus far been repelled and the allies, with whom the Belgian troops are now fighting, have gained ground, according to an official statement issued here this afternoon. The Germans have brought their artillery into action in their attempt to bring to success their great flanking movement.

This, the thirty-ninth day of fighting in the mighty conflict in France and Belgium, found these to be the chief features:

In the north, in a square roughly bounded by Dunkirk, Arras, Audenarde and Ostend, gigantic maneuvers are in progress, accompanied by severe fighting at certain points.

The allies claim to have occupied the important railway junction point of Armentieres in the center of the rough square and to have secured good positions between Calais and the main force of Germans. French forces have crossed the Yser river.

An artillery duel is reported to be in progress between French and English guns on one side and German batteries on the other near Lille.

It is rumored that heavy firing was heard off the coast, indicating that British warships were bombarding Germans in the extreme northern part of Belgium. Offsetting this, however, was a report that the Germans left only a handful of Uhlans in the ports that they occupied.

There is hard fighting in progress on the eastern end of the battle line, in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, St. Die and Verdun. The French war office says that a German offensive movement northeast of St. Die has been repulsed.

The Germans are reported to have begun the bombardment of Belfort, France, with heavy siege guns and mortars.

Rumors have been in the air during the last 24 hours that the Germans have been preparing to deliver a master stroke, but the nature of this contemplated move was not indicated. The greatest optimism pervades the ranks of the French and British and it is felt here that any German operations along the main line must henceforth be chiefly of a defensive nature.

In the north, along the Belgian border, the allies claim to be fighting a winning fight, notwithstanding the fact that their progress has been slow.

By reaching their tentacles out to seaboard the allied forces have established close contact with the British navy which is now on the extreme left of the line and seems—from the London view—for the moment to block effectually a further German effort to turn this wing.

That the Germans may have grasped this is perhaps indicated in the otherwise unexplained appearance of four of their torpedo boat destroyers Saturday off the Dutch coast southward bound. It is suggested that the object was for the destroyers to convoy submarines which would dispute the command of the sea on the Belgian shore.

Should the German navy undertake this venture it would be confronted with the same proposition as has met the British fleet since the commencement of the war, and it would assume the same risks of colliding with mines heretofore faced by the British alone, because the British mine field stretches right along the Belgian coast from Ostend southward.

LUMBAGO AND BLADDER TROUBLE

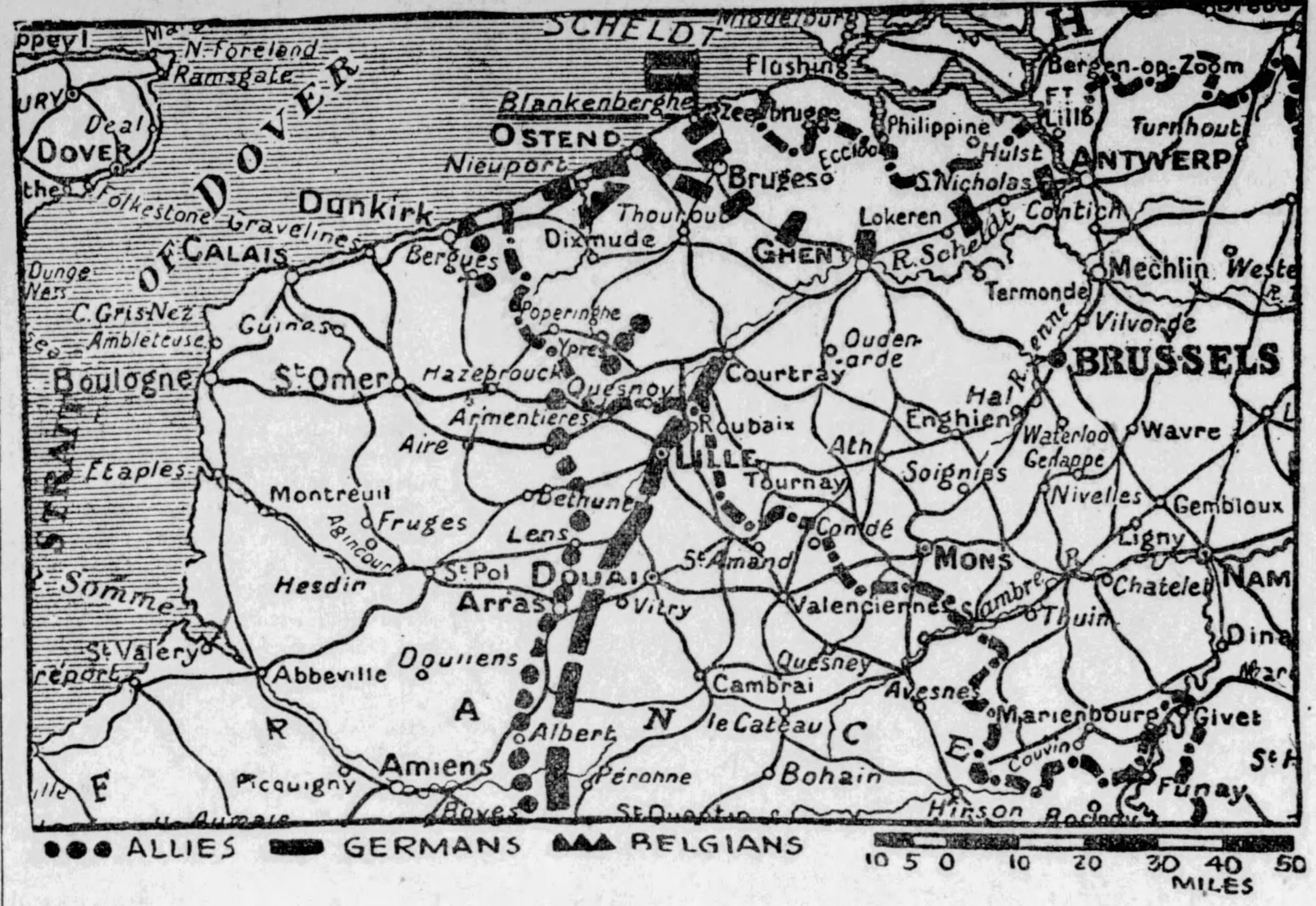
Relieved by my New Discovery. I absolutely guarantee to relieve you of all Lumbago, Weak Back and Urinal Troubles. My marvelous New Discovery will eliminate all Urinal Troubles immediately. Write me today, tell me all about your sufferings. I know you can be relieved at once. Don't delay—act today sure.

O. C. GRINER, President

SORTER'S INDIAN REMEDY COMPANY

Dept. 1, - - Goshen, Indiana

Map Showing Western War Arena



This map shows in general the location of the Germans and the allies in Belgium and northern France.

ENGLAND TARGET OF GERMAN HATE

Would Rather Capture One Briton Than 20 Russians or Frenchmen.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—Reports are current in Berlin that the Krupps have completed some enormously heavy guns of a calibre and range never before attempted, and that a large fleet of Zeppelins, according to some reports, numbering 80 or more, is being collected near Kiel, awaiting a favorable opportunity to sail for England, according to the statements of a British newspaperman who has just returned from Berlin to Amsterdam. Artillery officers assured this correspondent that the new Krupp guns have a range of about 25 miles, and probably are destined for use at some channel port in event the Germans secure a foothold there.

He also says that the aeroplane factories in Germany are working day and night supplying machines, and that two hundred aviators are qualifying for military service every week.

Hate the English.

"The English are more hated than either the French or Russians," he said. "The Germans would rather capture one Englishman than twenty of the others. In Germany, England is blamed for it all, rightly or wrongly. She is accused of being at the bottom of this war. Neither officers nor men of the German army seem to have much regard for the British army as a fighting machine, but they freely admire the pluck of the British officers and the rapid range-finding abilities of British artillery.

"Judging from what I saw in Berlin, that city at this moment holds another five or six army corps of able-bodied young men attached either to the first or second reserve or to the landstrum. The same proportionately may be said of all the other German cities. Everywhere I was struck by the boundless enthusiasm for war.

Think Victory Sure.

"It is true," he continued, "that all the news is subjected to a severe censorship, and therefore the people do not know other than that they are winning all along the line. Some more sober minds in Germany admit that they will get hard knocks sometime and somewhere, but they have no doubt Germany will win. The prevalent opinion is that in view of the amount of German blood spilled in Belgium, that country inevitably will cease to exist except as a part of the German empire. Holland is regarded as a neglible quantity, and it is taken for granted that the low countries will of their own accord become one of the German bunderstaaten.

"While it is true that there have been many commercial failures, in spite of this fact business is going on as usual, and in Berlin there are no unemployed crowding the streets. Food is cheap and plentiful; it is asserted that there is a sufficient stock on hand for at least three years. So far as I can judge, Germany is far from being 'on the knee,' and we will need every available man to down an enemy who is so determined and whose enthusiasm borders on fanaticism."

An American resident of Berlin, who also has just arrived in Amsterdam, says it is impossible for the people in Germany to estimate the total German casualties. The lists published in Berlin give the losses of the Prussian army only, while the losses of the Bavarians, the Saxons and the Wuerttemburgers are published only in those kingdoms.

THAW CASE UP DECEMBER 7

Washington, Oct. 19.—Monday, December 7, was set by the supreme court of the United States today for hearing arguments on the Harry K. Thaw extradition case.

LIFE IN GERMAN CAPITAL NOT GREATLY DISTURBED

THE European war is not affecting the everyday life of Berlin, according to letters received in the United States from Americans now in the capital of the German empire. The children are going to school, playing soldier, eating regularly, and nurse maids are said to be sitting in the parks as of yore. The cafes are crowded day and night and there appears to be no suffering. In fact, excepting for the thousands of soldiers who pass through Berlin every day, it is declared there is little to indicate that Germany is engaged in most bloody strife.

"We are still eating Russian caviar and drinking French wines in Berlin," writes one American woman, "but all French words have been erased from menu cards which now carry the word Spiesekarte instead of menu. Only German names appear on these cards. Street signs which formerly bore French and English names have been removed or are covered with tarpaulins."

Despite reports from British sources that Berlin is facing famine, Americans declare there is plenty to eat in Berlin and that it is just as fine as ever. Restaurants are said to be feeding their usual quota of customers and the poor are able to buy a good meal at Red Cross headquarters for 12½ cents, indicating that the price of food has not made great leaps in Germany. Clothing is to be had at regular prices.

Business is dead in Germany, though many factories are working as usual, but business men have given their word to the kaiser that they will stand by him to the bitter end. Recently they raised a loan of $100,000,000 in 10 days. One woman, a servant, gave over $250. The prisoners in Sonenberg gave nearly as much, indicating that the loyalty and thrift of the Germans not affected. One item of interest is suggested in recent decisions of judges, reducing the rate of taxation. It is a rule in Germany that when the country faces a great calamity that taxes shall go down. The war is ruled by the courts to be such a calamity.

All Germany is enthusiastic over the way the princes have entered the war. The emperor's six sons are all fighting. Recently Joachim, who was wounded in battle, was taken through Berlin. Great throngs gathered to greet and see him. Prince Eitel, the second son, became excited in battle and ran ahead of his command, carrying his drum. The drum was shot away.

The spirit of the Germans is strong, according to Americans, and they are backing their army to a man. Women are taking the places of their husbands who have gone to the front and are keeping the country moving while the usual army of workers is fighting for the kaiser.

From Both Sides

Paris, Oct. 19.—The latest Anglo-French official statement says:

"The enemy's heavy artillery has cannonaded without result the front of Nieuport-Vladsloo, at the east of Dixmude. The allied forces, and notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed the new German attacks, but have themselves advanced to Roulers (25 miles from the coast).

"On our left wing, between the Lys and the canal of La Bassee, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. Extremely obstinate conflicts are taking place on the front of La Bassee-Ablain-St. Nazaire. We are advancing house by house in these two localities; to the north and to the south of Arras."

The desperate nature of the fighting going on between the allies and the Germans in the district near the coast, is shown by the statement that the former are gaining "house by house." This shows that the conflict is raging in and through the little towns in the battle region.

Berlin, Oct. 19, via London, 5:45 p. m. m.—German army headquarters has given out an official announcement under today's date as follows:

"The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses.

"In the eastern arena of the war the situation remains unchanged."

FINDS 60 PER CENT OF ALL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY USE OF LIQUOR

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Sixty per cent of the industrial accidents in the United States are charged to liquor, R. L. Palmer, chief inspector of the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry, told delegates attending the National Congress for Industrial Safety today.

"It will not be long," the speaker said, "before the saloon will be as much separated from the industrial plant as it is now from the church. As a matter of business we will have to furnish workmen better entertainment than saloons do. We will also have to pay in cash to prevent men from going to saloons to convert their checks into currency."

E. K. Prichett, representing a manufacturing concern of Grand Rapids, Mich., asserted that after employes had been forbidden to use alcoholic beverages, arrangements were made for milk wagons to call at the factories at a certain hour every morning.

"We then permitted the men to stop work and go out and buy fresh bottles of milk," Mr. Prichett said. "We found this arrangement practically solved the drinking problem."

R. W. Campbell, of Chicago, was elected president of the national council at a meeting of the directors. L. R. Palmer, of Harrisburg, Pa., was chosen first vice president.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Oct. 20.—There was not very much change in prices of wheat on the opening call today. Chicago opened steady, despite the strength displayed in the Liverpool cables. There was a good deal of selling in the latter city on the opening call. This reflected some weakness here and while prices opened practically unchanged, the market was in a weakened condition The general foreign news was of the most bullish kind. Cash wheat opened unchanged, while December was off ⅛c. May was off a like amount.

TOLEDO.

				——Close——	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 19.
Cash	1.15½	1.15½	1.13½	1.13½	1.15½
Dec.	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.19¼
May	1.26⅜	1.26⅜	1.24½	1.24½	1.26½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	76½	76¾
Dec.	70⅛	70⅛	69½	69½	70⅛
May	73	....	....	73	73
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	49¾	50
Dec.	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52¼	52⅞
May	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	56
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.10	9.00
Oct.	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.10	9.00
Dec.	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.15
Jan.	9.22½	9.35	9.22½	9.35	9.22½
Feb.	9.27½	9.42½	9.27½	9.40	9.27½
March	9.32½	9.50	9.32½	9.45	9.32½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	91	91
Alsike—					
Cash	8.45	....	....	8.50	8.45
Dec.	8.60	....	....	8.60	8.60
March	8.80	....	....	8.80	8.80
Timothy—					
Prime	2.50	....	....	2.50	2.55
Oct.	2.50	....	....	2.50	2.55
Dec.	2.55	....	....	2.55	2.60
March	2.65	....	....	2.65	2.70
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.16½
May	1.22⅝	1.22⅝	1.20¼	1.20¼	1.22⅛
Corn—					
Dec.	68¾	68⅝	67½	67⅝	68⅜
May	71⅛	71⅛	70¼	70½	70⅞
Oats—					
Dec.	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49¾	50
May	53⅜	53⅜	52¾	52⅞	53⅛
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan.	18.60	18.77	18.55	18.77	18.65
Lard—					
Oct.	10.40	....	....	10.40	10.30
Jan.	9.90	9.95	9.90	9.95	9.92
Ribs—					
Oct.	....	....	....	....	11.00
Jan.	9.70	9.80	9.67	9.80	9.75
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.11⅝	1.14
May	....	....	....	1.17⅝	1.19⅞
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.13¼	1.15⅝
May	....	....	....	1.18⅝	1.20⅝

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Butter steady; creamery, 23@30c. Eggs lower; receipts, 7,259 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@22½c; ordinary firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 22½@23c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 80 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin, 43@52c; Minnesota and Dakota, 48@53c. Poultry, alive, lower; springs, 12c; fowls, 12½@13c.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 20.—Flour, firmly held. Wheat—Futures without transactions. Pork, easy; mess, $21.00@21.50. Beef, quiet. Lard, firm. Molasses, steady. Hay, steady. Hides, steady. Leather, firm.

Raw sugar, quiet; molasses sugar, 3.74c; centrifugal, 4.39c; refined, quiet.

Live poultry weak; western chickens, 14c; fowls, 15@15½c; turkeys, 17@18c.

Butter, firm; receipts, 13,751 tubs; creamery, seconds, 24½@27c. Cheese, steady and unchanged; receipts, 4,392 boxes. Eggs, firm; receipts, 14,243 cases; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, 50@52c; do. gathered whites, 35@48c; do. hennery browns, 35@38c; do. gathered, browns and mixed colors, 28@35c. Dressed poultry, steady; western roasting chickens, 17½@20c; fowls, 14@20c; turkeys, 18@22c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Oct. 20.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solids, 33@33½c; prints, 34@34½c; firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 26@26½c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; fancy dairy, extras, 24½@25c; choice, 22½@23*c. packing stock, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2, 20@21c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; do. choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16s; Swiss, fancy, 20@21c; choice 19c; blocks, 17s; imported, 24@25c; limburger, fancy, 12½@18c; do. choice, 15@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, free cases, 28½c; extra firsts, free cases, 26½c; fresh gathered firsts, 26½c; do. seconds, 20c; refrigerator extras, 24c. do. firsts, 23c. Live poultry — Heavy, 15c; do. light fowls and springers, 14c; spring chickens, 15c; ducks, 14@16c; do. thin, 12@13c; geese, 14@16c; Guinea squabs, $4.50@5.00 a dozen; turkeys, 18@19c. Potatoes — Choice white, carlots, 48c in sacks; jobbing dray lots, 50c; from warehouse, 55c; dark stock, 50c a bushel. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $2.15@2.25 a barrel; Jerseys, $3.00@3.25 a bbl.; do. hampers, $1.00@1.10; do. Delaware, 80@85c.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; slow and unchanged. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady; good to choice veal calves, $11.00@11.50; fair to good, $9.50@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; 5c lower; Yorkers, light Yorkers, heavies and mediums, $7.75; pigs, $7.00; roughs, $6.50; stags, $6.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

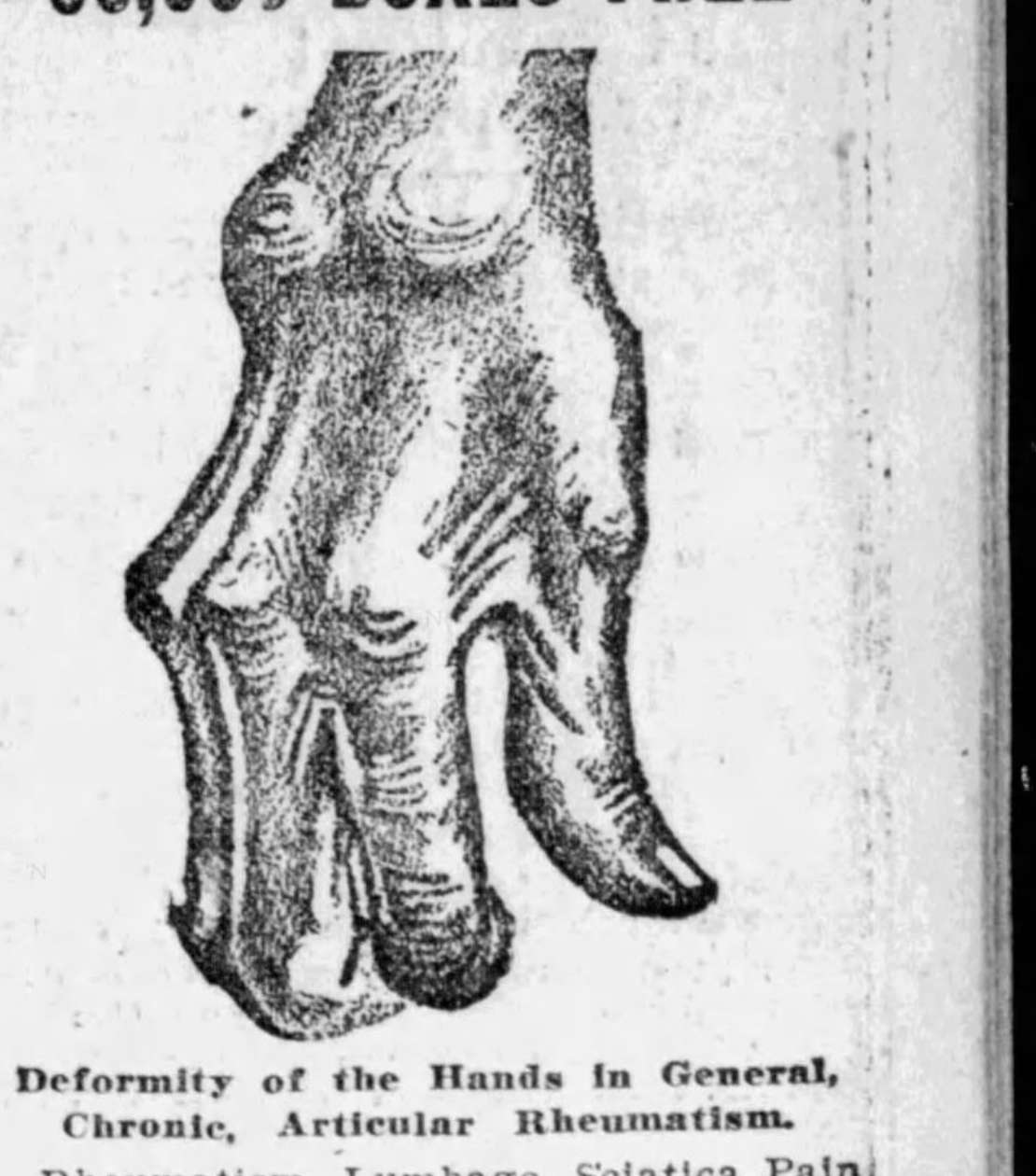
Chicago, Oct. 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; dull; bulk, $7.05@7.50; light, $6.90@7.60; mixed, $6.90@7.75; heavy, $6.95@7.70; rough, $6.85@7.00; pigs, $4.50@7.00. Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; weak; beeves, $6.30@10.90; steers, $5.90@8.90; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.25@8.90; calves, $7.25@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; strong; sheep, $4.90@6.05; yearlings, $5.60@6.50; lambs, $6.10@7.85.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; steady. Veals—Receipts, 50; $5.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; heavy and mixed, $7.85@7.90; Yorkers, $7.50@7.85; pigs, $7.25@7.35; roughs, $6.75@6.85; stags, $6.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; slow and unchanged.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Oct. 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; heavies, $7.95; heavy Yorkers, $7.75; light Yorkers, $7.40; pigs, $6.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top sheep, $5.85; top lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 200; steady; top, $11.50.


Cure Your Rheumatism

50,000 BOXES FREE

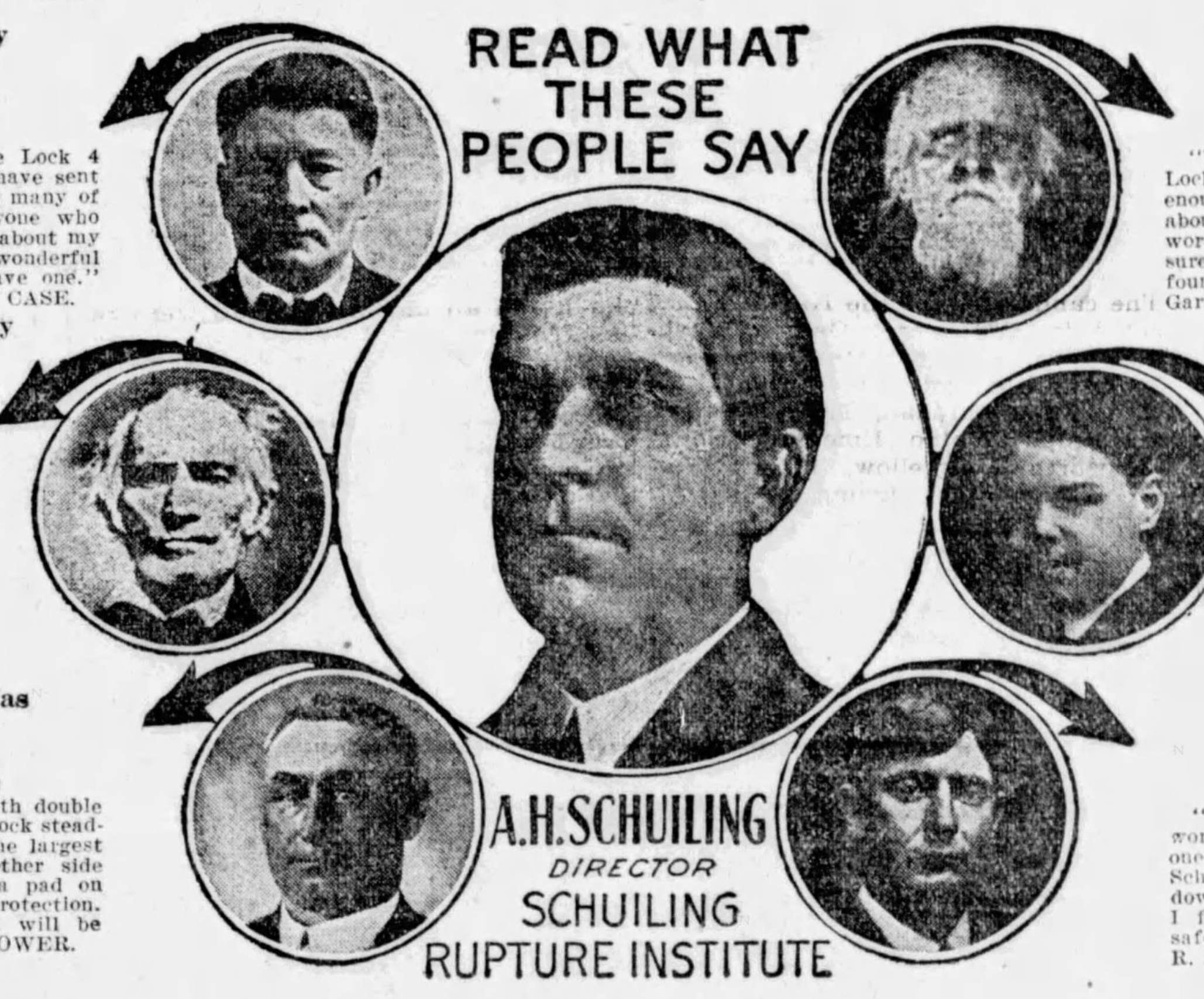
Deformity of the Hands in General, Chronic, Articular Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the back have been cured in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC," and fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address, enclosing this advertisement to JOHN A. SMITH, 6757 Smith Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.



A Vital Message to Truss Burdened Humanity

I Have Proved to others and will prove to YOU, by actual results in hundreds of severe cases that RUPTURE Can be held perfectly comfortable and HEALED absolutely without a truss or an operation

Says He Was Entirely CURED In Four Months Time

"I have worn the Schuiling Rupture Lock 4 months and now am entirely cured. I have sent more than 30 cases to this Company and many of them are cured or well satisfied. Anyone who wants to write me I will tell them all about my case and how I got cured with that wonderful Lock. Every rupture sufferer should have one."
Cicero, Indiana. COMMIE CASE.

Now Believes Rupture Entirely CURED This Man Is 81 Years Old

"I received the Schuiling Rupture Lock and I have had no trouble with my rupture since putting it on. I had never hoped to get anything to hold my rupture as I am eighty-one years old. At my age I have never expected a cure, but now have every reason to believe that your wonderful invention cured me. I thank you for all you have done for me."
J. D. ROGERS.
Arkansas City, Kans.

Says Largest Rupture Was CURED In Seven Months Time

"For twenty years I have suffered with double rupture. Wore the Schuiling Rupture Lock steadily for seven months, and found that the largest rupture was entirely cured, but the other side was a little weak yet, so will wear a pad on that side for a little while yet for protection. Let anyone that wishes write me. I will be glad to answer." A. J. TOWER.
Ludington, Mich.

Says Schuiling Rupture Lock CURED Him in About Two Months

"I purchased one of your Schuiling Rupture Locks. I found it was an anchor and Lock sure enough, for it stayed just where I put it. In about two months the rupture was well, but I wore the Lock about a month longer until I was sure I was strong. I then took the Lock off and found I was entirely sound.
Garland, Kansas. S. J. BRYANT.

Father Says Boy Was CURED In Three Months

"My boy Carl was ruptured since birth. It kept getting larger all the time. I got a Rupture Lock for myself and bought one for the boy, too. We put it on him and in three months' time he was all well. I will gladly tell any one writing me about our cases."
EDWARD E. DICKERSON,
Cor. Prescott and Division Sts. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Feels That He Is Now CURED Wears Lock for Safety

"I have been ruptured for seven years. Have worn nearly every kind of truss. Never found one which would hold my rupture until I got a Schuiling Rupture Lock. The rupture never came down a single time after putting the Lock on. I feel that I am cured, but for the sake of safety I am going to wear it a little longer."
R. F. D. No. 6, Canton, Texas. C. W. STEEL.

Glorious Blessings That Every Rupture Sufferer Can Now Enjoy

Sent on 30 Days' Trial

Freedom From Truss Slavery. Freedom From Rupture Misery! Perfect Holding! Perfect Comfort! Wonderful, Grand, Luxurious Relief.

"Down Again"

A Common Occurrence to Those Who Wear Ill-Fitting Trusses.

Have you not had this same thing happen to you in getting off or on a street car, or in straining or exerting your body in some slight way? You know what misery it causes you.

But do you know that you are liable to serious injury, every time your rupture slips down and is pinched beneath a truss pad?

This never happens to wearers of the Schuiling Rupture Lock, for once it is properly adjusted it holds with wonderful firmness and yet with perfect comfort. It simply cannot slip or get out of place, no matter what the position the wearer may get into. No matter how rough or hard or strenuous your work may be, no matter how you twist or squirm or run or jump, no matter how much you pull or tug or strain, your rupture CAN'T get pinched beneath a pad and cause you the untold misery you have perhaps often suffered from an ill-fitting truss.

Test the Wonderful Schuiling Rupture Lock in Any Way You Wish. You'll See Results You Never Dreamed Were Possible.

If you are one of the many rupture sufferers who go about harnessed up like an overburdened truck horse, with cruel steel springs, unsanitary elastic bands and leg straps, or some other uncomfortable, ill fitting contraption that is continually slipping, binding, pinching and gouging your flesh and causing you constant trouble, you can now rejoice for at last your day of deliverance has come.

You can be free from the torture and burden. You can be free from the danger, the worry, trouble, annoyances. You enjoy freedom of action and perfect comfort 24 hours of the day. You can go about your duties no matter how hard or rough your work may be, without the slightest fear of your rupture coming down or being "pinched." You can glory and revel in the knowledge that your rupture CAN'T come down, and CAN'T get pinched, no matter what position you may get into.

That is exactly what you can expect if you are wearing the wonderful SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK, the greatest and one of the simplest devices ever invented for the treatment and cure of rupture—in fact, you can expect more, for

Hundreds Tell of Positive Cures

Think of it, CURES! Rupture is actually being cured by this wonderful, scientific Lock. Persons who had suffered for years, persons who had wasted hundreds of dollars on cruel trusses and "harness" contraptions and had lost all hope of ever finding a cure; persons who would have been overjoyed and delighted with even comforting relief, say that they have found more than they had hoped for and hundreds have written that soon after putting on the WONDERFUL SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK the ruptured openings grew smaller and smaller and healed up entirely.

For Your Own Sake Investigate This.

I want you to know what this wonderful Lock has done and what it is doing today for hundreds of sufferers in all parts of this country. You owe it to yourself to find this out. I say it is the greatest and most wonderful, the most comfortable, the most perfect fitting and the most successful device for the treatment of rupture that has ever been invented. I WANT YOU, for your own sake, to MAKE ME PROVE IT. I want you to write to me this very day and get my free book and full particulars.

Hundreds of other sufferers are writing every day, thousands are wearing this wonderful Lock and enjoying its luxurious comforts at this moment, others who have used it a little longer are taking it off—cured and free—with no longer any need for it. Why should you continue in your misery?

You Need Not Risk a Penny.

You can get the wonderful SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK and wear it for 30 days, you can put it on and try it, you can enjoy the welcome relief it will give you, you can test it by walking, by jumping, by running, by pulling and straining and tugging to your heart's content, to prove that it will HOLD your rupture as nothing else has EVER done, prove that it will give you the COMFORT, ease and freedom you have so longed for. You can prove by actual experience in your own case that it will give you MORE relief, MORE COMFORT, MORE peace of mind than you have known in many a day and you can do all this without the risk of a penny.

Send For Free Book and Trial Offer

You do not obligate yourself in any way by sending for our new, illustrated book, which fully describes the SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK AND HOW IT WORKS. I want you to see it and read it. I will gladly send it to you free and postage paid and will also send you full particulars of our 30-day trial offer.

Send today, now—NOW while you are thinking of it and have the address before you. Just tear off the coupon, write your name and address plainly and mail it; or write a note or post card if you prefer. You'll be thankful the longest day you live.

The Real Test

A Michigan telephone man wearing a Schuiling Rupture Lock, says he can climb telephone poles without fear of the Lock slipping or rupture coming down.

A Montana ranchman writes us that since putting on the Schuiling Rupture Lock, he rides and "breaks" WILD horses, and that it holds his rupture perfectly.

Railroad men, blacksmiths, farmers, teamsters; men doing all kinds of hard, rough work, are wearing Schuiling Rupture Locks, and say their ruptures never come down or cause them the slightest distress.

I want to send you letters from these men and many others. Mail this coupon today and let me explain in detail the most wonderful rupture device ever known.

TRIAL COUPON---SEND THIS TODAY

Schuiling Rupture Institute, No.136 E. Georgia St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Please Send 30-day Trial Offer, and Book, "How to Treat Rupture," all FREE.

Name..

Street or R. F. D..

Town.......................... State..........................

FOR INVESTIGATION OF U.S. WAR POWER

Rep. Gardner's Resolution Asks Committee to Probe Unpreparedness.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Inquiry into the preparedness of the United States for war, "offensive or defensive," by a national security commission was proposed in a joint resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who recently returned from the war zone in Europe.

"I have introduced this resolution to investigate the military status of the United States," said Mr. Gardner, in a statement accompanying the resolution, "because I know that a public search will open the eyes of Americans to a situation which is being concealed from them. The United States is totally unprepared for a war, defensive or offensive, against a real power. In my opinion the effect of the vast sums of money spent by Carnegie in his peace propaganda has been to blind Americans to the fact that our national security from a military point of view is undermined.

"Nearly every army and navy officer to whom I have spoken tells me the same story of inadequate security. I have yet to speak to a single member of either the committee on naval affairs or the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives in whose judgment I have confidence, who does not in private make exactly the same admission. Yet all these gentlemen seem to consider it their duty to refrain from any public statement."

Mr. Gardner, referring to the prosperity and peace of the United States and to the "wonderful South American continent, which we have closed to European colonization by the Monroe doctrine," declared that he could not understand "how any intelligent student of history can fail to see that we are impotent to defend ourselves and to enforce the Monroe doctrine by moral suasion and financial might alone.

"The time has not yet come," he asserted, "when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped with bombast; nor powder vanquished by platitudes."

The Gardner resolution proposes a commission to consist of three senators and three members of the house and three persons to be named by the President of the United States to make full investigation into the question of the preparedness of the United States for war.

KING ALBERT'S HORSES ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

Southampton, via London, Oct. 16.—The stable of King Albert of Belgium, comprising five horses with 32 carriages, arrived here today accompanied by 41 members of the king's establishment. They came from Antwerp, the sea voyage occupying three days.

PRESIDENT ASKS SUPPORT OF PARTY

Appeals Directly to People in Letter to Democratic Leader Underwood.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has taken his case directly to the American people for approval at the November polls.

He has made public a letter to Oscar W. Underwood, majority leader of the House, that is a call upon the electorate of the United States to return a Congress that will be in thorough accord and sympathy with the administration.

In his communication Mr. Wilson reviews the achievements of the present regime. He outlines the constructive work cut out for the next session of congress and declares "the Democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished."

Indorsement for Democrats.

The President wrote the letter as a blanket endorsement of all Democratic members of congress. He said it was in lieu of speeches he would like to make in every congressional district. No state or contest was given particular mention, the letter being a general call for the sustained support of the Democratic administration.

As to the outcome at the polls, the President expressed his complete confidence that the voters will uphold him by making the "off year" of 1914 a Democratic year.

"Every thoughtful man," he writes, "sees that a change of parties made just now will set the clock back, not forward."

In discussing the achievements of the administration the President says that the program has had one single purpose—"to destroy private control and set business free."

Pith of Wilson's Letter.

He takes up the chief acts and illuminates them with epigram. His review of the administration's performances in essence is a digest of the theories and reforms expounded in "The New Freedom." Here are some of the phases with which he sets off the program for the "restoration of competition:"

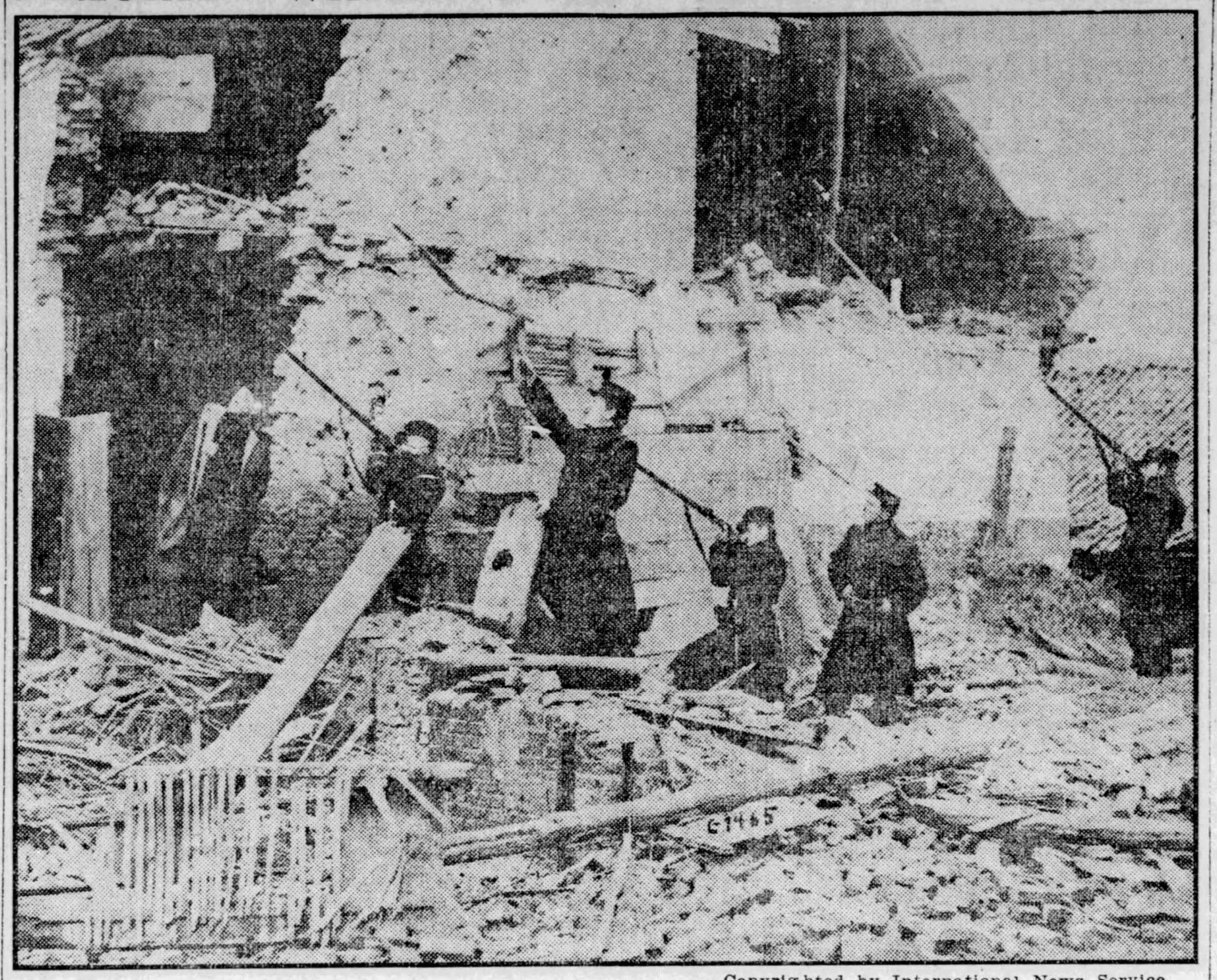
Tariff Reform—It "cut away the jungle in which secret agencies had so long lurked." "The soil in which combinations had grown was removed lest some of the seeds of monopoly might be found to remain."

Income Tax—"Revenue lost by the import duties was replaced by an income tax which in part shifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of every consumer in the country, great or small, to shoulders more certainly able to bear it."

Anti-Trust Bills — "Kills monopoly in the seed. Men in a small way of business are to be made as free to succeed as men in a big way of business. Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots."

Currency Act.—It "created a democracy of credit." "Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets.

BELGIANS WARDING OFF TERRORS OF THE AIR



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Destruction wrought by German shells near Lierre, Belgium, during the advance on Antwerp. Belgian soldiers are shown firing at a passing German aeroplane.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY ARE WELL TREATED, SAYS CONSUL

Berlin, via The Hague, Oct. 19—via London, Oct. 20, 6:20 a. m.—The American ambassador, James W. Gerard, has arranged for the release and departure of all Englishmen in Germany over the age of 55, including clergymen and physicians. They will leave for England via Holland.

Julius G. Lay, the American consul general in Berlin, has returned here from a visit of inspection to the officers' prison camp at Torgau, Saxony. He says that the officers, with soldiers as their servants, run their own mess, of which the Frenchmen, with traditional Gallic culinary skill, have taken charge. The officers play tennis and football, but are not permitted to have liberty of the town. The general commanding explained that this was because the anti-English feeling was so high he feared that the British officers would be mobbed if they left the limits of the fortress.

Officers Have Few Complaints.

The captured officers have few complaints, according to Mr. Lay, and are chiefly anxious in regard to their speedy return to their regiments to learn the fate of a number of officers carried on the British lists as missing. This one had been seen to fall; another had been buried, while still another was known to have been taken to a hospital. Eleven reported among the dead were found unwounded among the prisoners at Torgau.

The German feeling toward the French is far different than toward the British. The consul witnessed an example in a French surgeon, who, crippled from rheumatism and over-exertion, was being repatriated via Switzerland. While he was being carried past the consul, under the escort of a soldier, an accompanying German officer stopped the soldier, ordered him to unfix his bayonet, and said: "Remember he is not your prisoner, and that you are his servant. See him safely to the Swiss frontier, and allow nobody to molest him."

PRESIDENT'S PLAN REJECTED

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson today announced that the coal operators have rejected his plan of settlement of the Colorado mining strike. He told callers the operators insisted upon such modifications as to eliminate its vital features and that question of settlement still was more or less undetermined.

Overland $1075

MODEL 80

f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

In spite of the fact that this latest Overland has a much more expensive, and entirely new and much larger full stream-line body, the finest electrical equipment, left-hand drive, demountable rims, and larger tires; *in spite of the fact* that it is made throughout of all first-grade materials and first-grade workmanship; *in spite of the fact* that it rides—due to its longer, improved and underslung rear springs—with the smoothness and ease of the highest priced cars—*the price has not been advanced.*

Our greatly increased 1915 production has permitted us to *again* add materially to the size, comfort, value, merit, quality and completeness of the Overland *without adding one dollar to the price.*

The newest Overland is, without question or doubt, the world's most extraordinary motor car value.

Buy an Overland and save money.

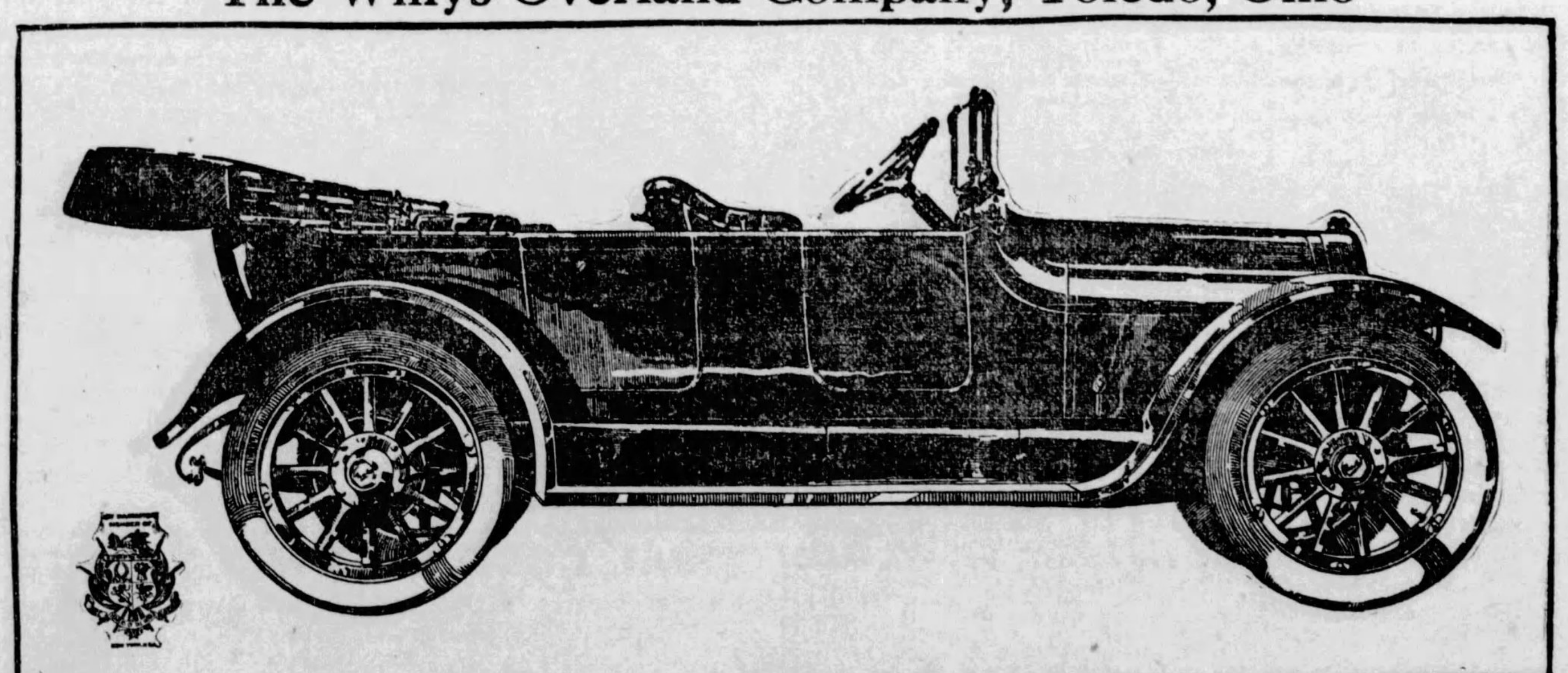
Dealers are now taking orders for immediate delivery.

Here are listed a few of the many additions, enlargements and new 1915 features

- Motor; 35 h. p.—more economical
- New full stream-line body
- Tonneau; longer and wider—greater comfort
- Instrument board in cowl dash
- Individual front seats, high backs
- Upholstery; deeper and softer
- Windshield; rain-vision, ventilating type, built-in
- Crowned fenders
- Electric starter—Electric lights—Electric horn
- All electric switches on steering column
- High-tension magneto—no dry cells necessary
- Thermo-syphon cooling—no pump needed
- Five-bearing crankshaft
- Rear axle; floating type
- Rear springs; extra long, and underslung, 3-4 elliptic—easier riding
- Wheel base; 114 inches
- Larger tires; 34 inch x 4 inch
- Demountable rims—one extra
- Left-hand drive—center control
- Body:—beautiful new Brewster green finish
- Mohair top and boot
- High-grade magnetic speedometer
- Robe rail, foot rest and curtain box

Handsome 1915 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 110

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



5 Passenger Touring Car (Model 81) $850

Two Passenger Roadster—$1050

Four Passenger Coupe—$1600

All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

2 Passenger Roadster (Model 81) $795

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY OF MILLION

All Eyes on Vistula, Where Great Battle Is Now Being Fought.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The Austro-German army which is moving against the Russian grand army in Poland, consists of four mighty columns of nearly 1,000,000 men, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Matin today. The following is the telegram:

"Four columns, including one of Austrian troops, are marching against the Russians. The first is moving by the way of Lodz against Warsaw; the second toward Sandomir; the third against Ivangorod, and the fourth (made up of Austrian troops) along the Vistula. There are twenty German army corps and eight Austrian army corps in the advancing host. Against these forces more than 1,000,000 Russians are under arms.

"The battle is expected to last for several weeks, but furious fighting is already under way. The Germans have suffered one reverse. On Tuesday the Russians encountered three or four German army corps between Warsaw and Ivangorod. The Germans were put to flight and left a number of guns and a quantity of munitions behind. The retreat was hindered by swampy ground, and the Russian were able to inflict severe losses."

Ludovic Naudeau, war correspondent of the Paris Journal, with the left wing of the Russian army, telegraphs as follows:

"The fighting in Galicia is now of secondary importance. All eyes are turned to the great battle on the Vistula. As I write, a huge procession of wounded and prisoners is passing to the rear. I am told that an engagement has been fought near Ivangorod, a great Polish fortress 70 miles southeast of Warsaw. This may be considered the beginning of a mighty battle which may last for many days. I have no exact information as to the number of German trooops in Poland, but everyone believes that the kaiser has the principal mass of his armed men in France.

"The Russian generals are full of confidence and the morale of the troops is good. The Bulgarian general, Radko Dimitrieff, the 'Hero of Lule Burgas,' has issued a proclamation to his troops declaring that the Slavs will be victorious.

"The Russians are preparing to assume the offensive on a great scale, and it looks as though fighting will be continuous until cold weather puts an end to it or until the German lines are broken."

(The mention of General Dimitrieff in this dispatch contradicts recent reports to the effect that the Bulgarian general had been fatally wounded.)

SAYS ITALY WILL NOT JOIN IN WAR

Ambassador at Washington Gives Assurance of Country's Neutrality.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Italian government's policy in regard to the European war was made plain by Ambassador Macchi di Cellere today, when he stated that Italy would not take up arms unless she was forced to do so by some overt act which threatened her own safety.

Although officially a member of the Triple Alliance, and bound by this agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary for purposes of mutual protection, the ambassador declared that his country had no intention of endangering its neutrality by yielding to the influence of any outside powers to take sides in the conflict.

This attitude of positive neutrality, Mr. Di Cellere continued, which was supported by the present ministry, in all probability would continue to be upheld even in case of minor changes in the government. This assertion was made in answer to inquiries as to the possible effect of the appointment of a successor to the Marquis di Son Giulano, minister of foreign affairs, who is reported to be seriously ill.

The ambassador explained that the recent troop movements in his country were in no way in the nature of offense. The return of the colonials from Tripoli, he stated, was merely part of a previously contemplated plan for two-year volunteer service in the colonies. The present class having served its required period is now returning to Italy for discharge.

THINK CARRANZA WILL WITHDRAW

Washington Diplomats See Rise of Civilians in Power in Mexico.

Washington, Oct. 17.—That Genaral Carranza ultimately will withdraw as a candidate for the elective presidency of Mexico as one result of the convention at Aguas Calientes, was the belief of some of the best informed diplomats in Washington.

Civilians rapidly are being advanced to the forefront of public affairs in the southern republic, according to confidential advices received here within the last 24 hours. The program of purely civilian rule, first demanded by Villa and frowned upon by General Carranza, now is believed to have gained majority support in the conference.

Constitutionalist and Villaist spokesmen here agree with the diplomats who are watching Mexican events that Antonio R. Villareal will be the dominant figure in the country until after the elections. These elections probably will take place in January.

It is understood that General Carranza has assured the state department that he will surrender the supreme executive power to the Aguas Calientes convention. He will then agree to support whatever civilian or commission shall be named by the convention to direct the civil departments of the government during the pre-election period. The appointment of Villareal, Iglias Calderon and some other civilian as the commission would not surprise diplomats and officials here.

MEXICAN GENERAL WON'T FIRE ON AMERICANS, HE SAYS

Vera Cruz, Oct. 17.—John R. Silliman reported to the state department today that he had received guarantees from General Aguilar that the Mexican troops lying west of Vera Cruz would not attack the American forces in this city. Afterwards, Mr. Silliman left for Mexico City to confer with officials of the Mexican war office.

Mr. Silliman visited General Aguilar's camp last night. The Mexican general denied that he had any intention of attacking the Americans and readily signed a pact with the American diplomatic agent.

WOMEN, CHILDREN KILLED

Refugee Trains Collide in Fog in France.

Harve, France, Oct. 19.—Two trains carrying refugees south from the zone of fighting along the coast collided in a heavy fog near Boulogne early today. The first report of the disaster received here stated that 32 women and had been killed and more than 80 injured.

London, Oct. 19.—According to the Mail's Boulogne correspondent, 30 were killed and 100 injured in the wreck near that city early today.

HEIR WEDS EARL'S DAUGHTER

New York, Oct. 14.—James Cox Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady, and Lady Victoria May Pery, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Limerick, of Drome Castle, Limerick, Ireland, were married today at Mound Beach, N. J.

Anthony N. Brady left a fortune estimated at $60,000,000.

CROPS INCREASE DURING MONTH

September Conditions Are Favorable — Estimate 1.4 Per Cent Higher.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Crop conditions during September were so favorable that the expectations of yields increased 1.4 per cent and the prospects on October 1 were that the yields would be 6.4 per cent better than last year. The complete condition of all crops on October 1 was 99.3 per cent of the average.

This was the "agricultural outlook" announced today by the department of agriculture in its monthly "farmers' bulletin."

The most marked improvement during September, the department says, was made in tobacco, potatoes and corn. Oats production was slightly above earlier expectation and about an average total output. Spring wheat fell below the forecast and materially short of the average. The total wheat production, the bulletin says, comes within 8,000,000 bushels of the anticipated 900,000,000 crop. This will leave a surplus for exportation and feed for live stock of 290,000,000 bushels, the department estimates.

With favorable conditions thus far in October, the department looks for a total production of corn this year of about 2,700,000,000 bushels, against 2,440,000,000 bushels last year. The total production of all cereals, based on the October 1 condition, will be about 126,760,000 tons, compared with 115,699,000 tons last year.

A potato crop of 369,000,000 bushels is expected. This would be exceeded only by the record crop of 421,000,000 bushels in 1912. The latest forecast of 230,000,000 bushels of apples is within the 5,000,000 bushels of the estimated record crop of 1912.

The cotton crop improved during September in the eastern and central sections, but fell off slightly in the western, and indications point to a crop of more than 15,000,000 bales, second only to the crop of 15,693,000 bales in 1911, the report states.

On October 1 the condition of sugar beets was 91.9 per cent of normal. This forecasts a harvest of about 4,826,000 tons, against 5,695,000 tons last year.

During September, the level of prices paid for principal crops decreased about 3.5 per cent, being about 1.9 per cent lower on October 1 than a year ago. Prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased 0.7 per cent during the month from August 15 to September 15. This compares with an average advance for the period in the past four years of 1.4 per cent.

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MALE HELP WANTED.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70—$100 monthly; State age; experience unnecessary. Address Box R 145. Care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Firemen and brakemen; $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen—Conductors; Interurbans; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free.—address Box S-170 care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumental numbers, patriotic, novelty and love songs for immediate publication. Submit words only or with music complete, or write for our valuable free booklet setting forth the fairest, most liberal proposition offered. Established 1897. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. JOHN T. HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Intelligent Men and Women Over 18 Wanted for U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65 to $150 month. Thousands appointments this year. No layoffs. Common education. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. M 31, Rochester, N. Y.

$2.50 per day salary paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings. Ziegler Co., 445-G, Dearborn st., Chicago.

Wanted—Several honest industrious people to distribute business literature; $60 a mo. sure. Nichols Co., Dept. BW, Naperville, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Salesmen—To sell oils, belting, hose, paint, varnish, to factories, mills, auto owners, stores, threshers; outside large cities; excellent proposition; paid weekly. Manufacturers' Oil and Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

Traveling Salesmen Wanted.—Experience unnecessary. Earn Big Pay while you learn by mail during spare time, only eight weeks time required, one or two hours a day. Steady position, easy work, hundreds of good positions to select from. Write today for free book, "A Knight of the Grip" containing full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of students we have recently placed in good positions and who are earning $100 to $500 per month. Address Dept. B-32 National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

CITY HOMES.

For Sale or Rent—City homes, desirable location; description for stamps. Mrs. M. Van Horn, De Land, Florida.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Ambitious men and women to learn bookkeeping and accounting by mail; expert bookkeepers get $18 to $40 week; earn while learning. Write immediately for free sample lessons and book, "How to Become Expert Bookkeeper." Franklin Institute, Desk S, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Write moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time; correspondence course unnecessary; details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 403, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies—A fascinating home business; tinting postcards, pictures, etc., spare time; make $12 weekly; no canvassing; samples 10c; particulars free. Artint, B-504, 130 Manh't'n. St., N. Y.

Do you want another $2 daily? No experience; spare time work, knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Helping Hand Stores (Inc.), Dept. 906, Chicago.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Agents—European War Book. Right up-to-date. Big money maker. Outfit free. 50% commission. National Bible House, 502 Pope Bldg., Chicago.

U. S. Government uses Richmond Chemical Extinguishers that kill gasoline fires. Auto and factory sizes. District Managers make 500% profit. Auto free. Richmond Chemical Co., Desk 51, Wheeling, W. Va.

Agents—Something new; fastest selling and quickest repeaters on earth; permanent profitable business; good for $50 to $75 a week. Address American Products Co., 504 Third st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Average $50 weekly selling guaranteed raincoats, factory to you direct; largest line, lowest prices; selling outfit and raincoat free to agents. Harvard Raincoat Co., Desk 44, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

80 Acres, Genesee Co., Mich., $75 per acre. Large dividends. Marcellus Graves, Vassar, Mich.

Free Government Land. 500,000 acres in Arkansas open to homestead. Guide Book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map State 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Profitable little farms in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up; easy terms; good fruit, vegetable, poultry and live stock country; large list of other farms; send for literature now. F. La Baume, Agr'l Agt., N & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

Write Motion picture plays; $50 to $100 paid. Correspondence course unnecessary; details free. New Writers, 1701 Wright Bldg., St. Louis.

JEWS THANKED BY THE RUSSIAN CZAR

Personally Praises Deputation for Their Attitude During War.

London, Oct. 14—Czar Nicholas of Russia, personally thanked a deputation of Jews for their attitude in the war during a recent visit the emperor made to Vilna. This is made known in a narrative written by Prof. Bernard Pares, head of the department of Russian literature, language and history at the University of Liverpool, who is accompanying the Russian armies.

The narrative was made public today by the government press bureau.

Telling of the arrival of the invited journalists at the Russian headquarters, Prof. Pares says:

"We were invited to lunch and dinner with the general staff on their restaurant car. A notice posted in this forbids handshaking under a fine of three-pence, which is given to the fund for the wounded. Among the party there was no alcohol, in accordance with the temperance edict of the grand duke and chief of the general staff."

The professor praises the equipment of the Russian hospitals in the next portion of his narrative.

"Today, the 12th," he says, "I visited several wounded from the Austrian front, mostly serious cases. Both hospitals I visited had strong staffs. The second, designed only for serious cases, was admirably equipped with drugs, roentgen apparatus and operating rooms.

"The sister of the emperor, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, who for two years went through full preparation, is working as a Sister of Mercy, under all the ordinary discipline and conditions of travel and work."

The writer then describes the visit of the czar to Vilna, saying:

"The emperor's visit to Vilna was a great success. He rode through the town unguarded. The streets were crowded and his reception was most cordial.

"He received a Jewish deputation and spoke with thanks of the sympathetic attitude of the Jews in this hour so solemn for Russians.

"The general feeling," the narrative concludes, "may be described as like a new page in history. Among the Poles, both educated and uneducated, enthusiasm is general."

MEAT SHORTAGE IS AT HAND

European War Causes Diminution of the Supply.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Shortage of a meat supply faces the world as a result of the European war, George L. McCarthy of New York, secretary of the American Meat Packers' Association, asserted before the ninth annual convention of the association which opened here today.

Light on the questions of the diminishing beef supply, the waning herds on the American cattle ranges, methods to be adopted to induce farmers to raise more stock and the effects of the war on the cost of food products is expected to be shed by the convention which is to be in session for three days. More than 700 representatives of 500 packing and supply houses are attending the convention.

Among subjects to be discussed by the convention will be a request for the government to make an appropriation to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle and an appeal for the removal of the tax from oleomargarine.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Over 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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